The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,801—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1883.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883. TUESDAY
— BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	10th July.
L. THAMES	4101	750	W. D. Anderson	17th ,,
— MALWA	2959	500	A. C. Loggin	24th ,,
L. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	31st ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	7th Aug.
L. SIAM	3011	500	E. Ashdown	11th ,,
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Dautell	21st ,,
L. PEKIN	3000	600	A. Symons	25th ,,

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail. And commencing with the departure of 10th July, passengers can be booked fortnightly to Marseilles. The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others, passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
RAVENNA	3372	600	E. Stewart	13th July.
ANCONA	3128	600	E. G. Stead	27th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 13, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

To ALL PORTS OF ITALY.			To MARSEILLES.		
I Class	R 500	Including wines.	I Class	R 520	Including wines.
II do.	340		II do.	360	
III do.	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA on Wednesday .... 1st Aug. 1883.
CHINA on Saturday .... 1st Sept. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route, R 95	Brighton Route R	10
,,	II do.	do. .. 70	do.	8
From Naples.	I do.	do. .. 145	do.	[illegible]
,,	II do.	do. .. 105	do.	[illegible]

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, May 19, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION. REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th July. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ¼ charge.
,, ,, eight and under twelve ½ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail) .... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .... 1st class £ 5 15 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge [illegible]

For further particulars [illegible]

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th July.
ORION	F. Mahorcich	3,500	500	28th Aug.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	28th Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer. Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 450	Rs. 230	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,391	450	27th July

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, July 3, 1883.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailing has been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capts.	Tons.	H.P.	
s.s. MERTON HALL	Verrill	4,100	500	on or about 20th July.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1883.

Under Special Authority of the GOVERNMENT of India and the SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF TRAVELLING TICKETS

BY steamer and rail, available for any route, any day, from all principal Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, GERMANY, the RHINE, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

As the sole accredited Agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOMAS COOK & SON issue tickets from India (with or without Hotel coupons) enabling passengers to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Pisa, Milan, &c., at reduced rates.

No commission charged for securing berths [illegible] steamers, sleeping-cars, coupes, &c., and passengers [illegible] Cook's TICKETS are entitled to the free services of their interpreters in uniform at Brindisi, Naples, Turin, Paris, &c.

Full particulars, and Pamphlet of routes [illegible] specially engraved maps (post free 8 annas) may be obtained of THOMAS COOK & SON, Hornby row, Bombay.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

INTERRUPTION OF TRAFFIC BY FLOODS.

OWING to the line being under water between SACHIN and KEIN, coaching and goods traffic from stations south of Sachin will only be booked to Sachin, and from stations north of Kein will only be booked south as far as Kein until further notice.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 4th July, 1883.

WATERPROOF SUITS FOR 1883.

THE Undersigned have just received, per P. & O. Co.'s steamer Khedive, best WATERPROOF SUITS of sizes, both Black and White. Prices varying according to quality, from Rs. 6½ to Rs. 12 per suit complete; also MACKINTOSHES, COATS and CLOAKS from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25; also LEATHER LEGGINGS and GOLOSHES can be supplied. Orders will be promptly executed.

HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS,
No. 1, Shaik Memon-street,
Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

ORIENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

To be Registered under Act VI. of 1882, whereby the Liability of Members is strictly Limited to the Amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.
IN 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH.
AMOUNT TO BE CALLED UP Rs. 50 PER SHARE.
A Number of Shares have already been Privately Applied for.

THE Object of this Company is the Transaction of Fire Insurance business, under the influential Directorate of the Oriental Life Office.

The Directors believe that, owing to the exceptionally good connections which have already been secured, a large Income will soon be obtained, and that the Investment will prove to be both Safe and Profitable.

Applications for Prospectuses and Shares will be received by the Manager, D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., at the Head Offices of the Company, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, where the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,952 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th July, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,490 tons, on MONDAY, 16th July, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th July, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,430 tons, on SATURDAY, 14th July, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th July, 1883.

Rs. 50, RUPEES FIFTY. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.'s LEVER WATCH, in extra heavy Sterling Silver case, hunting and half-hunting, Keyless action. Guaranteed first-class time-keepers, neat in appearance though durable and strong.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY PLYMOUTH GIN.

TREACHER & COMPANY solicit a trial of this famed Spirit, which, from its PURITY and PALATABLE FLAVOUR, is establishing for itself a favourable reputation.

Cash Rs. 20-0 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BEEF PEPTONOIDS,

A PARTIALLY digested BEEF EXTRACT, combined with gluten and containing all the nutritious properties of Beef in the concentrated form of a dry powder. The contents of each bottle are estimated to be equal in nutritious value to ten pounds of Extract of Beef prepared according to Liebig's formula.

Per bottle, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ITALIAN VERMOUTH.

PREMIATA FABBRICA DI NOVELLOE FONTANI, BOLZANETO.

Cash, Rs. 17-0 per dozen.

FRENCH VERMOUTH.

Noilly Prat et Cie's.

Cash, Rs. 15-0 per dozen.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ELECTRO-PLATED GLASS & TUMBLER COVERS

For keeping Wines and Liquors free from flies and insects during [illegible] season.

	Cash Prices.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Size for Port and Sherry Glasses each	1 8	2 6
,, ,, Claret and Hock ,,	2 0	2 4
,, ,, Champagne ,,	2 4	2 8
,, ,, Peg Tumblers ,,	2 8	2 12
,, ,, ,, extra large. ,,	2 12	3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S FAMOUS BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

HAS been before the public of India for many years and in every quality, for which SCOTCH WHISKY is celebrated, stands without a rival.

Cash per dozen, case Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OZO.

"OZO" contains no Alcohol, only the Salts of Life combined with Iron.

"OZO" in itself is the most delicious of Effervescing Beverages.

"OZO" is the best of Tonics, it wards off Fever, Liver and Dysentery, the Indian trio of ills.

"OZO" heightens Brain-power without any after depression, its effects being permanent.

"OZO" is the "Pick me up" of the day, sustaining Muscular power without unduly exciting it.

"OZO" forms a "Foaming Cup" in which all—young and old—may participate with lasting pleasure.

"OZO" is, therefore, a Drink of great value, and is recommended as such by the Medical Profession.

CASH, Rs. 2 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETOSR,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PARCELS, CASES, &c., COMING FROM ENGLAND.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY, 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E. C., receive Packages of any size or shape for transmission to any part of India and elsewhere, at low rates of freight; and Lists of all Cases, &c., sent through them being supplied to the Offices in India, they are able at once to inform the owners of Cases, &c., of the time these may be expected, and to forward them to the addresses. This plan reduces the risk of packages going astray to a minimum. Correspondents at Home should be requested to send their Packages to the above address.

The Indian Offices of this Agency despatch Cases, &c., to England and elsewhere in the same manner and at lowest rates. Every information and assistance afforded on application personally or by letter to

WM. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned materials for the Berar Police. Rates must include packing charges and cost of carriage to the Amraoti Station of the G. I. P. Railway. Tenders should be accompanied by samples not less than 1 foot square, and should state the breadth of the piece, whether the material is of Indian or English manufacture, and within what time after receipt of order the material would be delivered:—

10,000 yards of dark blue Drill.
1,000 yards of Turkey Red (Madras).
200 yards of Coarse Red Broad-cloth.

C. T. LANE, Major,
Inspector-General of Police, H. A. D.
Dated Amraoti, 6th July, 1883.

TO MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN, &c.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, by a young gentleman of respectability an appointment as a CLERK or ACCOUNTANT in a Mercantile or Tradeshouse in Bombay. Has had considerable experience in correspondence and accounts, writes a neat hand, and is willing to make himself generally useful.

Can do all the different kinds of business done in a Printing Office as well.

Any salary above Rs. 50 will be accepted, subject to two months' notice, from employers. First-class testimonials. Apply to "THE MANAGER,"

ADVERTISER PRESS COMPANY,
SERAMPORE, (BENGAL.)

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE MANAGEMENT of TEMPLE BAR having CHANGED HANDS, the Present Manager begs to announce to the Public that, with his past experience in Bombay, he is enabled to make the following great reductions without detriment to quality of articles supplied:—

BREAKFASTS,	TIFFINS,	DINNERS,
Rs. 0-12-0.	Rs. 1-0-0.	Rs. 1-8-0.

BOARDERS BY THE MONTH Rs. 40 ONLY.

The Manager hopes that his endeavours to meet a long and much felt want will be responded to by his numerous patrons and friends, more especially since he has sent for from Europe expressly for Temple Bar a string band consisting of nine Lady and six Gentlemen, Musicians, all of acknowledged skill.

The entire arrangements have also been remodelled and the Manager has the pleasure to state that nothing but the best of everything will in future be the order of the day.

EDMUND FUCHS, Manager.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

HANDSOME PRESENTS FOR LADIES.

Albert Chains.
Bouquet Holders.
Cake Baskets.
Crosses.
Charms.
Demi Suites.
Ear-rings.
Engagement Rings.
Guard Rings.
Necklets.
Gold Bracelets.
Gold Brooches.
Gold Lockets.

Silver Jewellery.
Jewelled Rings.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Church Services.
Hymn Books.
Fans.
Chatelains.
Work Baskets.
Lady's Companions.
Albums.
Inkstands.
Cash Boxes.

Trinket Cases.
Silver and Gold Thimbles.
Envelope Cases.
Perfume Cases.
Jewel Cases.
Silver Card Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Writing Cases.
Dressing Bags.
Hand Mirrors.
Smelling Bottles.
Tea Services.

GENTLEMEN.

Rings.
Meerschaum Pipes.
Cigar Holders.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Agh-dans.
Cigar Lamps.
Riding Whips.
Field Glasses.
Gold Studs.
Sleeve Links.
Gold Pencil Cases.

Spirit Stands.
Watches.
Photo Frames.
Silver Snuff Boxes.
Pocket Books.
Courier Bags.
Spirit Flasks.
Carriage Clocks.
Mirrors.
Gold Pencil Cases.
Studs and Links.
Peg Stands.

Silver Pencil Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Dressing Bags.
Writing Cases.
Despatch Boxes.
Army and Navy Cup.
Gold Rings.
Scarf Rings.
Gold Alberts.
Silver Cigar Cases.
Silver Cigarette Cases.

WEDDING GIFTS.

Fruit Stands.
Cellarettes.
Cruet Stands.
Flower Vases.
Porcelain Vases.
Glassware.
Crockeryware.
Tea and Coffee Services.

Ormolu Inkstands.
Photo Albums.
Card Trays.
Lawn-tennis Sets.
Liqueur Cases.
Dessert Sets.
Peg Trays.
Napkin Rings.

Salt Cellars.
Ice Buckets.
Lamps.
Table Cutlery.
Time Pieces.
Suites of Plate.
Electro-plated Ware.

CHRISTENING GIFTS.

Silver Cups and Mugs.
Silver Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork, Spoon and Mug.
Coral and Bells.

Electro-plated Cups and Mugs.
Electro-plated Fork and Spoon.
Electro-plated Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Electro-plated Bowl and Spoon.
Pearl and Whistles.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MONSOON CLOTHING.

WATERPROOF COATS, CAPES, CAPS AND LEGGINGS.

	Credit.		Cash.	
	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Coats ...	7	8	6	12
Stout White Macintosh Coats, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent it from sticking during the Hot Weather ...	18	8	16	12
Stout White Macintosh Inverness Capes, made from the same materials as [illegible]	25	[illegible]	22	8
White Vulcanized Waterproof Caps, Ventilated ...	3	0	2	12
Stout White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings per pair ...	5	8	5	0
Stout White Macintosh Waterproof Leggings, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent them from sticking during the Hot Weather ...	7	8	6	12
White Waterproof Cambric Sheeting, 42 inches wide ... per yard	4	8	4	0
Drab Macintosh Waterproof Sheeting, extra stout, 60 inches wide ... ,,	6	8	5	14

GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS.

Credit Rs. 14-0, Rs. 15-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 22-8 each.
Cash Rs. 12-12, Rs. 14-0, Rs. 16-12, and Rs. 20-8 ,,

	Credit.		Cash.	
	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
Black Cotton Umbrellas, strongly made ...	4	8	4	2
White Cotton Sun Umbrellas, lined with green ...	5	8	5	0

NO CHARGE FOR PACKING EXCEPT FOR GLOVES WHEN IN SEPARATE TIN BOXES.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, and East street, Poona.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING,

SPECIALLY PREPARED TO WITHSTAND THE DESTRUCTIVE INFLUENCES OF TROPICAL CLIMATES.

	Inches long.	Price.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, a useful garment ...	46 48 50	Rs. 10 0
	52 54 56	,, 12 0
Fine Drab Nainsook, very light and durable ...	46 48 50	,, 12 8
	52 54 56	,, 15 0
"The Deluge Wrapper," Fine Drab Cashmere, Double Texture, with Velvet Collar. The best Waterproof made, resists for hours the heaviest rain, cannot stick, melt, or tear, fitted with storm taps at neck and wrists, ensuring thorough protection against wind and rain	46 48 50	,, 30 0
	52 54 56	,, 32 0
The Cape Ventilating Coat, fine Drab Lytton Cloth, elegant, durable, and very light, giving thorough ventilation ...	46 48 50	,, 20 0
	52 54 56	,, 22 0
The Leve Antipluvium Coat: the Lightest Waterproof made, elegant, durable and moderate in price. Weight 8 oz. ...		,, 15 0
"The Ulster," Fine Drab Nainsook, double texture, fitted with storm tabs at neck and wrists ...	50 52	,, 25 0
	54 56	,, 28 0
The Regulation Military Cloak, Fine Blue Princetta Cloth, Double Texture ...	48 50 52	,, 38 0
	54 & 56	,, 42 0
The Horse Guards Regulation Military Cloak, Best Blue Cashmere, Double Texture ...	48 50 52	,, 48 0
	54 56	,, 52 0
Drab Waterproof Helmets and Souwesters ...		,, 5 0
Drab Waterproof Leggings, per pair ...		,, 6 0
Waterproof Rugs or Driving Aprons ...		each Rs. 12-8, 16, 18, 20 0
Waterproof Sheeting, 72 inches wide per yard ...		,, 7 0
Brass Eyelets, fitted at per dozen ...		,, 3 0

CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee; also allowed on V. P. P. Parcels. For Measure, send Height and Size round Chest.

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST OF THE ABOVE POSTED ON APPLICATION.

HOAR & CO., {13, RAMPART-ROW,} BOMBAY.

FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING.

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT is well stocked with Goods personally selected by our Mr. Asquith, and offers a choice suitable for wear at *any* season of the year, *in* or *out* of India.

We call particular attention to our stock of FINE TROPICAL ANGOLAS, SOFT INDIA TWEEDS, REAL BANNOCKBURN CHEVIOTS, BLUE and COLOURED SERGES, HOMESPUNS, &c. &c., for SUITS; WHIPCORDS and BEDFORD-CORDS for RIDING; best WEST-OF-ENGLAND COATINGS for DRESS or MORNING SUITS. Heavy CHEVIOTS and OVERCOATINGS.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement posted on application.

PRICE LIST.

SUPERFINE DRESS SUITS	Rs. 65, 75, 85, 95.	BOATING OR CRICKETING SUITS ..	Rs. 30.
BEST MORNING SUITS	Rs. 60, 65, 70.	BLUE OR BLACK SERGE SUITS ..	Rs. 30, 35, 45.
TRAVELLING SUITS	Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, 50.	BUSINESS SUITS	Rs. 30, 35.

LESS TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

ASQUITH & LORD,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE RINGS.
RUBY HALF-HOOP RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.

NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
1, East-street, POONA.
43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY.

OUR ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE HAS COMMENCED.

DRESS MATERIALS.

Woollen Dress Materials ...	...Reduced to 4 as. per yard
Woollen Dress Materials ...	...Reduced to 6 as. per yard
Woollen Dress Materials ...	...Reduced to 8 as. per yard
Woollen Dress Materials ...	...Reduced to 10 as. per yard
Woollen Dress Materials ...	...Reduced to 12 as. per yard
Woollen Dress Serges ...	...Reduced to 8 as. per yard
Woollen Dress Serges ...	...Reduced to 10 as. per yard

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS. BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART, BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK:—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.
12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.
20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.
8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.
12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.
4, 6, 7 and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.
Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.
Pulsometers.
Hand Fire-engines.
Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.
Lathes and other Tools.
Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.
Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.
Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS BY MASON AND HAMLIN.

		Rs
AMERICAN ORGAN—	Five Octaves, Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves, improved Bellows, Ivory Fronts to Keys, Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled Front and Sides, best Finish, Walnut Case ...	500
Ditto	UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE.—Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, Twelve Stops. (New Model) ...	500
Ditto	With Ornamental Top and Gold Panels, 10 Stops and two Swells ...	400
Ditto	In Gothic Case, with 12 Stops and 2 Swells. An entirely New Model ...	650

AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.

Very Handsome, 2 Knee Swells and 11 Stops ...		450
Ditto	13 Stops and two Swells ...	730

AMERICAN ORGANS BY ESTEY.

Length, 2 feet 10 inches; Depth, 1 foot 6 inches; Height, 2 feet 3 inches. Two sets of Reeds, Four Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee) Forte and Knee Swell ...	300

AMERICAN ORGANS BY GEO. WOODS.

Very neat Instrument, in Gothic Case, 4 Octaves and Knee Swell ...	160

THE DISTRICT ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN.

Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes ...	120

HARMONIUMS.

From Rs. 100 to ...	500
Church Harmonium (by Alexandra), Massive Oak Case, handsomely Carved Consoles, Five Rows of Vibrators with 18 Stops ...	800

THE MINIATURE HARMONIUM
With Case.
Compass 4 Octaves, three Stops.
Solid Polished Blackwood. Rs. 200.

THE TRAVELLING HARMONIUM.
Compass 3½ Octaves, one Stop and Knee-swell.
(This shuts up into a very small compass.)
Price Rs. 200.

NEW DETAILED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST.

S. ROSE & CO.,
21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS,
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REQUIRED, a SECRETARY and TREASURER for the BANK OF BOMBAY on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and an engagement for three years subject to one year's notice. Security to the extent of Rs. 50,000 will be required. Applications will be received up to the 31st August next, addressed to the PRESIDENT, Board of Directors.

Bank of Bombay, Bombay, 2nd May, 1883.

INDIAN CHILDREN.

A LADY wishes to RECOMMEND a COMFORTABLE HOME for orphan or Indian Children with a French Roman Catholic Lady at CLIFTON. Every educational advantage with conscientious care. Reference—

Hon. LADY CLIFFORD,
Dinan, Cotes du Nord;

Or, Mrs. HENRY LUTTRELL,
Badgworth Court,
Axebridge, Somerset.

THE DATE for the receipt of TENDERS for the CONVEYANCE of MAILS by SEA, on the lines noted below, has been EXTENDED from the 1st July to the 1st SEPTEMBER 1883. Tenders should reach the office of the Director General at Simla not later than the 1st September.

Calcutta—Rangoon (direct).
Calcutta—Rangoon (via Chittagong and Akyab).
Madras—Rangoon.
Bombay—Kurrachee.
Bombay—Busreh (via Kurrachee).

L. G. WAIT,
Assistant Director-General of the Post Office of India,
Foreign Post Branch.
Simla, the 19th May.

MRS. HAINSWORTH, MIDWIFE and MONTHLY NURSE, Byculla Cottages. Reference to Ladies in Bombay.

CERTIFICATE.—"I consider Mrs. Hainsworth a very skilful nurse. * * * She is particularly attentive, and careful both of mother and infant, bright in the sick room, and most obliging. She is the first nurse I had in India, but she has given me as great, if not greater, satisfaction than any of those I have had in England, and this is my sixth.—Bombay, June 25, 1883."

C. V. D'SOUZA, who has lately returned from Cape Town, announces to the public that he has OPENED a COACH-FACTORY at Girgaum Back Road, near the Cawasjee Patel Tank. Undertakes to execute orders promptly and carefully at very moderate rates. A trial is solicited.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

AT the 49th Annual General Court of Proprietors, held in London, on Wednesday, the 9th of May, 1883, a CASH BONUS applicable to the REDUCTION of FIFTY PER CENT. of premium in all participating Policies, six years in force, was again DECLARED. The present is the twentieth year continuously in which the Reduction has amounted to fifty per cent.

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries.
Bombay, 12th June, 1883.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V. R.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY
10th, 12th, 13th, JULY, 1883,
POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS,
of the celebrated
LYNCH FAMILY, BELLRINGERS,
INSTRUMENTALISTS AND VOCALISTS,
(ORGANIZED 1867)
Now on their grand tour round the World.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY,
LAST TIME OF THE SECOND PROGRAMME.
LAST TIME OF THE SECOND PROGRAMME.
LAST TIME OF THE CLOCK BELLS.
LAST TIME OF THE MUSICAL GLASSES.
Concluding for the last time
with
FIVE SHILLINGS A WEEK.
NO PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY.
Theatre otherwise engaged.

TICKETS.

Boxes	Rs. 12	Second	Rs. 2
Stalls	" 3	Pit	Re. 1
Back	As. 8		

Doors open at 8-30. Overture at 9.
BOX PLAN and TICKETS at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
HARRY LYNCH, Manager.
ROBERT LYNCH, Stage Manager.
PROFESSOR STATHAM, Musical Director.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited.
NOTICE OF 3RD CALL.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of June, 1883, a call of RUPEES TWENTY-FIVE (Rs. 25) per share was made upon all the members, and that the same will be payable at the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, BOMBAY, on the 10th instant. Interest will be charged on the amount at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum if the call is not paid on this date.

By Order of the Board,
R. W. CRICK,
Secretary and Manager.
Bombay, 10th July, 1883.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION
TO LADIES.
Rs. 525.

GOLD HUNTING SELF-WINDING ENGLISH-MADE WATCH, with an 18-carat Gold Albert Chain of most beautiful pattern attached, with an 18-carat Gold Telescopic Enamelled Pencil Case.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, BOMBAY,
A few paces from the *Times of India* Buildings.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that Mr. SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY WADIA, as the duly constituted attorney of Mr. JAMES ARTHUR PEREIRA, hath CONTRACTED to SELL the undermentioned property. ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS (if any) of any nature whatsoever against the said property are requested to make the same KNOWN in writing to the undersigned at his office, No. 6, in Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay, WITHIN 14 DAYS from the date hereof; in default the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.—Dated at Bombay, this 9th day of July, 1883.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVEMENTIONED PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bombay, without the Fort, in Hormusjee-lane, at Lower Colaba, in the subregistration district of the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 220 2-9th square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of House Assessment under No. 186, and bounded on the north by the said Hormusjee Lane Road, on the south by the Government Gun carriage Factory, on the east by the sweeper's passage belonging to the house of Mr. A. Lester, and on the west by the house of Mrs. Anna Maria Pereira, deceased.

SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY WADIA.

NOTICE.

ABKARI FARMS, 1883-84, THANA DISTRICT.

THE Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, having declined to accept the tenders for the Abkari Farms of the Talukas of Salsette, Bassein, Kalyan and Murbad in the Thana District, made to the Collector of Thana on the 5th instant, NOTICE is hereby given that FRESH TENDERS for the ABKARI FARMS of these talukas for 1883-84 will be received and opened by the Collector of Thana, at his office in Thana, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th July, 1883, at 12 noon precisely.

The following are the conditions relating to these Farms for which tenders are invited:—

Salsette and Bassein to be tendered for in one lot on the same terms as have already been set forth and made known in the Licenses on view in the Collector's office, with the following modifications:—

(*a*) The rates of tree tax for both talukas to be as follows:—

Cocoanut trees	..	Rs. 14
Brab trees	..	" 13
Date trees	..	" 5

(*b*) Four distilleries will be allowed at such places as the Farmer may select anywhere within the limits of the two talukas.

(*c*) Spirit made at any of the four authorized distilleries will be allowed sale at all shops within the limits of the two talukas.

No change will be made in the maximum selling prices of toddy spirit and toddy already fixed.

Kalyan Taluka.—Further tenders are invited for the Abkari Farm for 1883-84 on the terms previously specified in the Licenses on view in the Collector's office.

Murbad Taluka.—Further tenders are invited for the Abkari Farm for 1883-84 on the terms previously specified in the Licenses on view in the Collector's office.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Acting Collector.
Thana, Collector's Office, 9th July, 1883.

RAIN GAUGES,
RAIN GAUGES.

A LARGE SUPPLY at hand. Are very accurate. Made of Copper only, and are more Durable than those made of Japanned Tin.
Rs. 12, complete.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHOLERA DROPS.
CHOLERA DROPS.
CHOLERA DROPS.

THIS preparation has long enjoyed a repute for its curative properties in Cholera and Diarrhœa. Every household should have a bottle of this really effective remedy, which will be found invaluable in case of emergency and when beyond the reach of prompt medical aid.

Sold in bottles, As. 8 and 12 only.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

COMPOUND ESSENCE OF
INDIAN BAEL-FRUIT.

A NEW but specific and unfailing remedy for acute and chronic Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints. It is chiefly composed of Indian Bael-Fruit Essence and other Medicines recommended for the cure of these Diseases.

Per bottle As. 8, 14 and Re. 1-8.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

GENUINE
BAEL-FRUIT CONFECTION.

THIS palatable and agreeable preparation is made from the fruit, preserving all its medicinal properties for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Disorders of the Bowels. It is much more liked and easily taken by children than other preparations of the fruit.

Per tin, Re. 1.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, up to 8th September, a partly furnished BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines. Rent only Rs. 100 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 80.

An upper-storeyed BUNGALOW at Tardeo. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, as OFFICES only, commodious and airy ROOMS in Meadow-street, lately in the occupation of G. Teil, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 120. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, a commodious upper-storeyed BUNGALOW at Grant Road, next to the Railway Station, vacated by W. Merrett, Esq. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, from 1st August, a BUNGALOW on the Mount-road, Mazagon, now occupied by W. H. Hussey, Esq. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and
SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports, Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF GLASSWARE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., as follows, viz:—

By order of Ebrahim Peermahomed, Esq., and on account and at the risk of whom it may concern, per ex s. s. "Clan Cameron" and "Guy Mannering"—

P, Bombay, 31-4—4 cases, each containing 25 dozen cut flute soda tumblers.

F P M, Bombay, 1-6—6 cases, containing 1,600 dozen.

M 1302181 crystal 3½—4 and 4½ inches drops.

100 doz. 3½, 4 and 4½ inches green drops.

24 doz. 3½, 4 and 4½ inches ruby drops.

6,000 ruby and 12,000 green octagons of sizes.

P Bombay, 17-25—9 cases containing 13 different patterns engraved table glass services, each containing 1 dozen each liquor, port, sherry, claret, champagne, ½ pint, and soda tumblers, ½ dozen champagne tumblers, 2 carafes, 2 pints and 2 quarts decanters and 7 claret jugs.

5 cases containing Bohemian glass scent bottles too numerous in pattern and sizes.

13 crates of earthenware.

10 cases different pattern table glass services.

10 casks lotus, moons and chimney shades.

By order of the mortgagee, Bai Goolbai, the wife of Limjee Dadabhoy Panday, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bai Cooverbai, the wife of Dorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Dhondy—

A collection of silk wearing apparels, such as silk and gold bordered sarees, trousers, jackets, and lot of silverware, 4 diamond earrings and emerald ring.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 10th July, 1883.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE LARGEST DEPOT of SEWING MACHINES. 50 different kinds to select from. Styles, shapes, descriptions, and prices to suit all. None need be disappointed. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES excel all others for thoroughness of construction, workmanship, ease of management and the wide range of work produced. For cash or on the hiring system, with option of purchase. 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to the CLERK, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

UMBRELLAS, just to hand. Fine Alpaca, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 10-8. Gent's Pure Silk, Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 25. Waterproof Clothing now opened out.—Badham, Pile & Co., Ld.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Rampart-row, West, Fort, Bombay, is most conveniently situated in the centre of all business places. Personal supervision of Proprietress.

DREHER BEER (Vienna Brewery).—Fresh and sparkling, just to hand per s.s. Orion. In cases of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 6 per dozen.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh consignment of DANISH BUTTER, FANCY LAMPS of various kinds, INVALID'S BRANDY, PETIT MEDOC, ST. JULIEN (Claret), GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE, at BARTON & Co.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 5-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, WINES, SPIRITS, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cakes, Biscuits, &c., at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo-street.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE COMPANY.

D. MACROPOLO is the appointed Agent for the celebrated Egyptian Cigarettes, manufactured by the Egyptian Cigarette Company, Egypt, who have gained a great reputation in all parts of the globe for the superiority and exquisiteness of their Cigarettes.

1. Seymour Cigarettes	...	per box of 100	Rs.	4	0	0
2. Wolseley	do.	...	"	"	3	8	0
3. Khedive	do.	...	"	"	2	8	0
4. Sphinx	do.	...	"	"	2	0	0

N.B.—Nos. 2, 3, and 4 are without mouth-pieces.

We hereby give Notice that we have appointed Mr. D. MACROPOLO, of Bombay, our Sole Agent in India for the sale of our Cigarettes.

For the Egyptian Cigarette Company,
ATANASIO GIORGIADIS.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for	10	Incandescent Lamps	..	Rs.	350
Do.	40	do.	...	"	750
Do.	fo 6 are lights of 2,000 Candles, each.			"	1,200
Do.	8	do.	500 do.	"	1,200
Do.	20	do.	500 do.	"	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than an other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Traveller's Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY AND Co., Limited.

PIANOFORTE PRICE LIST.

INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, solid dark walnut, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, Agraffe over treble bridge, 7 octaves, richly polished case, rounded front corners, repeater action, best ivory keys, with ivory fronts. Rs. 650.

SYMPATHETIC Grand Square Piano, Rich American walnut, overstrung scale, solid complete bronze iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers 7 octaves, best ivory keys with ivory fronts, repeater action, richly polished case, with rounded front corners, and plinth. Rs. 750.

SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE with overstrung bass, made upon [illegible] principles with a solid iron frame cast in one [illegible] bridge included, and extending over pin plank. The workmanship is of the finest description. The general appearance of the instrument is without exception the handsomest form of square Piano made. The front ends and also the back is panelled and the case is also screwed and secured with corner plates of an ornamental and artistic design. Rs. 8[illegible]

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC is quite [illegible] regarding similarity of names. Our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos are made by the Original and Genuine firm of that name at Stuttgart. The instruments are specially constructed for us upon scientific principles, the iron frame is cast in one piece and cannot break through the bass end like some badly constructed Pianos. We invite comparison of our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos with any other grand square imported.

THE "INDIAN" PIANETTE, solid mahogany, walnut, or ebonized case, mouldings in relief, handsome sconces, complete iron frame, check action, 7 octaves, 3 unison treble, [illegible] 3 ft. 8 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 450.

THE "BIJOU" PIANETTE, gilt ornamentation, brass sconces, [illegible] iron frame extending over pin plank, oblique scale, 7 octaves, check action, 3 unison treble. High 5 ft. 5 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. [illegible]

THE "[illegible]" [illegible], solid dark [illegible] screwed and secured, solid iron frame, metal [illegible] plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale. [illegible] 4 ft. 5 in., deep 2 ft. Rs. [illegible]

SOLID Canadian walnut upright Grand, thoroughly screwed and secured in every way, handsome panelled front, brass sconces, carved trusses, complete iron frame extended over pin plank, straight scale, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison. High 4 ft. 2 in., broad 4 ft. 8 in., deep 2 ft. 1 in. Rs. 725.

A SIMILAR instrument to above, but with extended ends, overstrung bass, 3 unison scale, 7 octaves. High 4 ft. 4 in., broad 5 ft., deep 2 ft. 2 in. Rs. 800

THE "DRAWING ROOM" Grand, solid ebonized case, complete iron frame, overstrung bass, double check action, 7 octaves, length 5 ft. 10 in., breadth 4 ft. 6 in. Rs. 900.

THESE Pianofortes combine in the highest degree all the requisites of a perfect Pianoforte—power, richness, and singing quality of tone; case and elasticity of touch; effectiveness of action, and durability.

THE "BOUDOIR" GRAND.—In solid Canadian walnut case, screwed and secured to resist climatic influence, overstrung bass, check repeater action, 7 octaves, length 6 ft. 4 in., breadth 4 ft. 10 in. Rs. 1,100.

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart.—These beautiful grands are unequalled for the rich quality and volume of tone. They are made with solid full iron frame extending over pin plank, overstrung bass, improved mathematical scale, double check repeater action, finest ivory fronded keys, thoroughly screwed and secured in every part, rich massive case, and every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added. Equally adapted for use in the concert or drawing-room. Rs. 1,350.

COLLARD and COLLARD short IRON GRAND.—In solid walnut, screwed and secured with brass plates, solid iron frame and pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, registered key board, length 6 feet, breadth 4 ft. 8 in. Rs. 1,300.

NOTE.—All the above form our standard instruments and we have always several of each kind in stock to select from.

ALWAYS IN STOCK, a large number of Pianos not above enumerated, grands, semi-grands, square and upright Pianos at prices varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS returned from hire, at reduced prices, a large stock always on hand to select from.

PIANOS for HIRE in Bombay or Up-Country. Pianos Tuned, Repaired or taken in Exchange.

Sole appointed agents in India for the old established and genuine firm

SCHIEDMAYER,
PIANOFORTE MAKERS,
STUTTGART,
who make for us only
SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES

With special design of complete iron frame which we GUARANTEE not to break like many inferior constructed Pianos by other makers.

Separate Lists with Illustrations of each Instrument can be had on application.

SOUNDY AND Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated with Limited Liability under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1880, whereby the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,000,000 Sterling. Equivalent at Exchange Five Shillings per Tael, of Taels 4,000,000 Shanghai Currency. In 5,000 Shares of £200, or Taels 800 each.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£250,000 Sterling, or Taels 1,000,000. Equal to £50 or Taels 200 per Share.

HEAD OFFICE OF THE COMPANY—SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY:
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.)
DAVID BRAND, Esq., (Messrs. Brand Bros. & Co.)
J. A. HAWES, Esq., (Messrs. Evans, Pugh & Co.)
H. R. HEARN, Esq., (Messrs. Alfred Dent & Co.)
E. H. LAVERS, Esq., (Messrs. Lavers & Co.)
A. C. WESTALL, Esq., (Messrs. Carter & Co.)
A. G. WOOD, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.)
SECRETARY—J. KENNARD DAVIS, Esq.

BRANCHES:
LONDON (25, Cornhill, E. C.) HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA.

AGENCIES:
At all the principal Eastern and Australian Ports.

BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing or otherwise acquiring and undertaking the assets, property, and business of the Company or Co-partnership at present known as the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY," and having its Head Office at Shanghai, China.

The annual net profits of the Company will be divided as follows:—

1.—In payment of Interest on the Paid-up Capital at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum to be a first charge on the profits until such time as the Reserve Fund has reached £62,500 (or Taels 250,000), after which the interest to be increased to 12 per cent.

2.—In payment of a Bonus to Shareholders in proportion to the net Premiums contributed by them respectively during each year.

3.—In the establishment and maintenance of a permanent Reserve Fund of £125,000 (or Taels 500,000) to be formed by yearly appropriations as may be determined by the shareholders after providing for the payment of interest as above, and a return to contributing shareholders of not less than 20 per cent. on their net premiums.

The Reserve Fund will be invested separately from the general funds of the Company, and the interest accruing thereon will be distributed from time to time amongst the shareholders in proportion to the amount of Capital paid up on the Shares held by them.

A Revision of the Share List will take place at or towards the end of every three years, and for this purpose power will be given to the Directors by the Articles of Association to cancel, withdraw, or call in at those periods all or any of the shares held by shareholders who have not contributed Premiums, or whose contributions during the preceding three years shall, in the opinion of the Directors, have been insufficient, or whose holdings it may for other reasons be deemed advisable to terminate or reduce.

Shareholders retiring from the Company in pursuance of the above regulation will receive at least three months notice of the intention of the Directors to cancel, withdraw, or call in all or any of their shares, and unless in the meantime they shall have sold the said share or shares to some person approved by the Directors and accepted as the transferee, they shall, on the expiry of such notice, surrender their scrip certificates for cancellation, and will thereupon become entitled (so far as the financial position of the Company will admit) to a return of the capital paid up on the said share or shares, and to a proportionate share for the current year in the Reserve Fund, profits, dividends, and other benefits of and in the Company (if any) when the same shall become payable.

The "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY" will be wound up as from 31st December, 1883, and the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED," will commence on 1st January, 1884. There will thus be no cessation of operations whatever, and the business will be taken over as that of a going concern.

A Preferential allotment of shares in the Company will be offered to Shareholders in the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY" registered as such on 31st December, 1883, in the proportion of five shares for each one held by them. Any shares not so allotted, together with such shares as are equivalent in the proportion of five to one to the Shares in the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY about to be called in on the Revision of the Share List of that Company, which takes place this year in accordance with the Deed of Settlement thereof, will be available for allotment by the Directors of the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED."

Applications for shares from firms or individuals desirous of obtaining an interest in the Company *whether shareholders in the* "North-China Insurance Company" *or not*, should be in the form subjoined, and addressed to the Head Office direct or through the Branches and Agencies of the "North-China Insurance Company," and will be received in Shanghai and London until 30th September, 1883.

Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares may be obtained at the Head Office, and at the Branches and Agencies of the Company.

Copies of the Agreement entered into between the "North-China Insurance Company," and the "North-China Insurance Company, Limited," also the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association will be open for inspection at the Head Office of the Company.

Shanghai, 25th May, 1883.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the
North-China Insurance Company, Limited.
Gentlemen,

———— hereby request that you will allot to ———— shares in the above named Company, and ———— hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to ———— upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus dated the 25th day of May 1883, and subject to the Articles of Association of the Company, and to pay the first call of £50 or Taels 200 per share, and the balance of £150 or Taels 600 thereon, when required [illegible], and authorize you to register ———— as the holder ———— of the said shares.

Name in full ————
Address in full ————
Description ————
Date ————
Signature ————

All applications in Bombay to be [illegible]
WALLACE & Co.,
[illegible]
Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of the English Mail, evening.
Meeting, B. B. R. A. Society, 5-15 p.m.
Band, K. O. Regt., Esplanade, evening.
Bellringers, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th:—Geelong (s), from London; Cheribon (s), Marseilles. On the 8th:—Oakland, from New York; Berenicia (s), Calcutta; Ravenna (s), London. Yesterday:—Toledo (s), from Hull.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Burmah (s), for Persian Gulf.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the King's Own Regiment at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

Overture	Semiramide	Rossini.
Romance	Fruh[illegible]	Coen.
Valse	Dream [illegible]	Meissler.
Selection	La Mascotte	Audran.
Valse	Golden Love	Lamothe.
Polka	Jolly Vagrants	Meissler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

B. B. ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held to-day at 5-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Geelong and Toledo entered the dock on Sunday; the s.s. Ravenna entered, and the s.s. Bokhara left yesterday.

A VAGRANT.—James McEnehy, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending 30th June shows a decrease of Rs. 44,900, as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—Antone Francis was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of trespassing in the dwelling-house of Shivram Yessoo, at Cumbaleepoora, on Sunday night last, to commit a theft. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Babila Wittoba was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of loitering by night at Khara Talao-road, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Munjoola, a woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing an umbrella, value [illegible], the property of Allabux Khoodabux. She was sentenced to one day's imprisonment, and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 15, or, in default, to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

LOSS OF A WATCH AND CHAIN.—Mr. Robert Howarth, residing at No. 3, Grant Buildings, Colaba, reported to the police on Sunday last that on the preceding night, on his way from Byculla to the Waverley Hotel, and thence to his residence at Colaba, he had dropped a gold watch and a gold albert chain, with pendants attached, of the collective value of Rs. 250.

GAMBLERS.—Cursetjee Jamasjee and three others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector King, before Mr. P. Ryan, with gaming in a common gaming-house at Dhobie Talao with cards, dice, and money. They were all convicted. Prisoner No. 1 having been previously convicted for a similar offence, was fined Rs. 20, and the rest Rs. 10 each.—Boodoo Shaik Abdoola and six others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector McDermott, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, prisoner No. 1 with keeping a common gaming-house at Haines'-road, and the rest, together with prisoner No. 1, with gaming therein with cards, dice, and money. They were all convicted. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 25, and the others Rs. 7 each.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Jail-road, on the body of Parbuttee, a woman, aged eighteen years. Deceased was the wife of a labourer. She committed suicide by drowning herself in the Baboola Tank, but no reason could be assigned for her act, though it was said that she had been subject to fits for the past five or six years. The jury found a verdict of suicide.

FOUND DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Bhiwada, Parell, on the body of a Hindu woman, name unknown, apparently about 40 years of age. The dead body of the deceased was found floating in a well in that locality in an advanced state of decomposition. On the person of the deceased there were found two gold ear-ornaments, two gold beads, and a silver tooth-pick which had been fastened around her neck with a thread, and two silver wristlets. There were no external marks of violence on the body. An open verdict was recorded

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Luximon Perojee was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of criminal breach of trust in respect of a currency note for Rs. 50 belonging to Aga Mahomed Raja, of the Persian Steam Navigation Company, Ashlane, Fort. The prisoner, it appears, was entrusted with the currency note in question by the complainant, in May last, to pay an employé of the company. He absconded, however, and appropriated the note to his own use. He was arrested on Sunday last at Malabar Hill. He was now sentenced to [illegible] months' rigorous imprisonment.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—A large banyan tree near the entrance to Borah Musjid-lane from Hornby-row was uprooted on Saturday night. The tree in falling smashed two glass windows and two sun-shades of house No. 36, Hornby-row, and also broke two telephone wires, the total amount of the damage done being estimated at about Rs. 200.—Another large tree in Marine-lines also fell during the same night.—A large goldmohur tree standing in the compound of St. Thomas' Cathedral, Fort, fell on Sunday last on to the roadside, smashing a lamp post in its descent.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Francis McDonald, a bombardier attached to the Royal Artillery at Colaba, has made a report to the police that he gave Gunner Alfred Hartwell a currency note for Rs. 20 and a cheque for Rs. 90, to pay into the Government Savings Bank on Friday last. Hartwell did not return to the barracks, and on McDonald making inquiries at the bank on Saturday last he discovered that the money had not been paid in, and that Hartwell had cashed the cheque at Messrs. King King and Co.'s., after which he had absconded. Upon inquiries made by the police, it was found that Hartwell had left the Dadur railway station by the 5 p.m. train on Friday last for Poona, and it is supposed that he has gone on towards Madras.

BRANDING HIS WIFE.—A man named Gunnoo Luximon, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with voluntarily causing hurt to Goojee, his wife, by means of a heated knife. The prosecutrix stated that she was the wife of the prisoner, and that she lived with him at the Bellasis Junction-road. About a month ago prisoner branded her with a heated knife on her breast and other parts of her body. The knife, she added, had been in the fire-place in the room where they lived. He did so because she was unfaithful to him. Her parents came to hear of the branding, and they gave information to the police, who arrested the prisoner on Sunday last. Inspector McDermott gave evidence to the effect that on information received he examined the person of complainant, and found marks of branding. He consequently arrested the prisoner. The prisoner admitted having branded his wife because she had misbehaved herself, and had absconded many times from his house. He was convicted, and sentenced to one months's rigorous imprisonment.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1883-84	16,300,000
Remitted from 1st April to date	4,634,100
Balance to be remitted to 31st March 1884..	11,665,900

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—JULY 9.

(Before Mr. N. SPENCER, Acting Chief Judge.)

SPECULATION ON TWIN BABES.

HURKISSONDAS RAMNARAYEN *vs.* GORDHAN LILLADAHUR AND TWO OTHERS.

MR. GILBERT, of the firm of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Balcrishna, for the defendants.

This was a suit on a hundi, dated 10th December, 1879, which was drawn by the defendants, who are brothers, on their Calcutta firm, for Rs. 1,000, payable fifty-one days after date. The hundi was in favour of the plaintiff, and was accepted by the defendants' Calcutta firm. Interest on the hundi was also claimed, amounting to Rs. 270.

The defence urged was that the first and second defendants were not partners with the third defendant, Kanjee Lilladhur, at the time the hundi was executed. As to the three defendants, the defence was that there was no consideration for the hundi. In explanation of the peculiar circumstances under which the hundi was drawn, Mr. Balcrishna said that in 1879 a pair of Mahomedan twins, closely resembling the Siamese twins, were brought to Bombay as a curiosity. The parents of the twins, wanting to make a trade out of them, came to an arrangement with the plaintiff, the third defendant, and one Pallonjee that the pair should be exhibited publicly in Calcutta. Eight and a quarter shares at two annas each were then made, three of which were given to the plaintiff, the third defendant, and Pallonjee, and the remaining five and a quarter to the parents of the twins. A sum of Rs. 500 was given to the parents as earnest money, so also was another sum of Rs. 150 for travelling expenses to Calcutta. For the purpose of the exhibition money was urgently wanted, and the third defendant, Kanjee, accordingly came to an agreement with the plaintiff that he (Kanjee) should draw a hundi upon himself in favour of the plaintiff, and that he should sell it in the bazaar. The hundi was actually drawn up, and Kanjee failing to sell it in the bazaar, the plaintiff advanced the sum of Rs. 1,000. The transaction in connection with the twins proved a total failure, however. The plaintiff filed a suit in the same court against the parents of the twins for the amount of the hundi, and thus there was no consideration for the hundi.

His honour, holding that upon the admission of the defendants they were partners, and that Kanjee Lilladhur had received consideration for drawing up that hundi, passed a verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,270, with costs.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by [illegible] everywhere at [illegible] per bottle. [illegible] Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, [illegible]

HIGH COURT.—JULY 7.

(Before Mr. Justice LATHAM in Chambers.)

SOLICITORS' COSTS IN A PAUPER'S SUIT.

LILBAI *vs.* THECKER PRAGJEE PADUMSEY.

IN this case the plaintiff presented a petition to Mr. Justice Scott in chambers, on Tuesday, last for payment to her of the proceeds of sale of certain ornaments and clothes lately sold by the Sheriff in execution of her decree in this suit.

The plaintiff had been allowed to file this suit *in formâ pauperis*, and Mr. A. F. Turner had been appointed her solicitor. She is the mother-in-law of the defendant, Pragjee Padumsey, who had charged her with the theft of certain property. The case was heard by Mr. Nana Morojee, the late Presidency Magistrate; and after she had been kept in jail for about six weeks, it was dismissed against her, and she was discharged. She therefore filed this suit to recover, *inter alia*, Rs. 5,000 for damages for malicious prosecution and wrongful confinement. Mr. Nana Morojee was originally made a defendant, but he was dismissed from the suit on the first day of the hearing. On the 20th of September, 1880, a decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 1,580 as damages, Rs. 200 as the value of certain clothes not returned by the defendant, and Rs. 248 as the value of certain ornaments also retained by him; and he was ordered to pay the plaintiff's costs, charges, and expenses of, and incidental to, the suit, to be taxed as between attorney and client. These costs were subsequently taxed at Rs. 2,370-7. In execution of the decree for the debt and costs, certain clothes and ornaments belonging to the defendant were attached, and were sold by the Sheriff on the 26th of last month. The amount realized was about Rs. [illegible]

Mr. Turner appeared in chambers on Thursday last before Mr. Justice Scott, on the hearing of the plaintiff's petition, and submitted that Government had a first charge on the proceeds of the sale for the amount of the Court fees which would have been payable by the plaintiff if she had not been permitted to sue as a pauper, and that the balance ought to be paid to him by reason of his lien for his costs. The learned judge decided that the Court fees must be first paid, but he said he would take time to consider Mr. Turner's claim for his costs.

The matter came on again to-day before Mr. Justice Latham. His lordship said that Mr. Justice Scott had mentioned the matter to him, and that he had referred to the cases at home; and that although there was an Irish decision in Mr. Turner's favour, the English cases were against him, and he must therefore decide that in all paupers suits the pauper plaintiff is entitled to have his claim fully satisfied before his solicitor can ask for the payment of his costs. Mr. Turner's claim was therefore rejected.

JULY 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

RUSTOMJEE BURJORJEE *vs.* KESSOWJEE NAIK.

MR. LANG, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, for the defendant, appeared to argue against a rule *nisi* granted on the 19th June last, requiring his client to show cause why the proceedings before the Commissioner should not be stayed until the motion for a general inspection of the accounts was disposed of.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, for the plaintiff, appeared in support of the motion, but said he was not ready to argue it to-day, as a rejoinder to the defendant's affidavit had yet to be filed by his client. Moreover, there was no necessity for going on with the motion immediately, as Mr. Farran, the Assistant Commissioner, before whom the proceedings were pending, was to act as Prothonotary for three months from the 17th inst.

After some further discussion, the matter was adjourned until Thursday next.

IBRJEE VISRAM *vs.* NANABHOY NOWROJEE BHAROCHA.

MR. LANG, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, for the plaintiff, moved for a rule *nisi* to restrain the defendant from dealing with Rs. 2,000, now in the hands of Sheriff of Bombay, and for an interim injunction to restrain the latter officer from parting with the money. The defendant was a trustee for the plaintiff. In 1870 he as such trustee filed a suit against Madhavdas Ghella and obtained a decree for Rs. 8,393 on behalf of the plaintiff. A house of Madhavdas Ghella, who died in 1881, was attached and sold by the Sheriff for Rs. 2,000. The plaintiff now asked that the money be assigned over to him absolutely, and for a declaration that the defendant had no beneficial interest therein. A rule *nisi*, with an interim injunction, was granted as applied for.

THE MAIYAS.

WE have been asked to publish the following report by Capt. Humfrey on the reasons which obliged the Government to effect the disarming of the Maiyas in the year 1872. The document is referred to, and quoted from, in the Resolution of the Bombay Government on the recent "Junaghur tragedy":—

No. 123 of 1872-73.

From LIEUT. JOHN HUMFREY, Superintendent Federal Sebundy, S. D., Kattywar, to J. B PEILE, Esq., Acting Political Agent, Kattywar.

Sir,—With reference to the Government Resolution, I would beg the favour of your forwarding to Government this report in explanation of the disarming of the Maiyas, which I recently effected.

It is known to Government, I believe, that in the month of November a conspiracy was planned for the purpose of taking Junaghur from the present Nawab, and seating on the *gadee* the representative of the old Rajpoot dynasty. The plot was hatched in [illegible] territory, which is not in my district, but on [illegible] I hurried without delay to the nearest point in my district to see what truth there was in the matter. On arrival I found that the Superintendent of the Gondal Police was inquiring into the matter, so I did not interfere with him, but made such enquiries in my own district as would throw light on the affair.

From the depositions taken by the Gondal authorities, the Junaghur Durbar, the Political Assistant in charge of the district, and by me, and from the information I could gather, it was quite plain that the Maiyas were implicated in the plot. I then wrote to the Political Assistant, advising the disarming of the tribe. He agreed, and the Durbar having consented, it was effected, as I had the honour of reporting.

From the Government Resolution No. 73 of 1873, it would appear that Government are under the impression that the Maiyas were driven to this step by the tyranny exercised on them by the Junaghur Durbar. I would therefore respectfully beg to lay before them the facts which might point to another conclusion.

To start with, the conspiracy was not got up by any one in Junaghur territory, but by Girassias of Gondal, who could therefore have had no complaint against the Junaghur Durbar. It is unnecessary for me to go into the full details regarding Nagbai and the sacred character that she bears among the Rajpoots and Charuns. Suffice it to say that the plot was set on foot by outsiders, who wanted a large body of men to successfully execute it; they therefore applied to the Maiyas for assistance, offers for which were readily given them. The reasons for which that particular tribe was applied to, I think, would be plain from a perusal of this report.

It will be here necessary to say a few words regarding the previous history of the Maiyas. They are a strong tribe, occupying lands in several talookas, but the ones that we have at present to deal with occupy ten villages in the Junaghur States. The whole tribe is bound together by the strongest ties of friendship and blood, which feeling is kept up and fostered to the utmost by Umra, the head of the tribe, and by the headmen of the several portions of the clan. Umra is a Girassia living in Shewghud, where there are the remains of a strong fort on a hill, and which is even now a stronghold by no means to be despised. He is a man loved and respected through the clans for his kindness to his own people and for his powers of protecting them. His chief aim is to encourage this, and he does so by giving any assistance in his power to the poor and needy of his own tribe, and any one having committed an offence against the law and having to flee from justice is certain of shelter and protection with him. For protection and display he keeps always a number of armed men in his house, from which alone was taken fourteen swords, two spears, several shields, two pistols, and even guns, including two English double and one single-barrelled rifles, good makers, and all in good repair and order, and loaded and capped. In addition to these were several daggers, and a large quantity of powder, bullets, &c. Such influence has he, and such a system is kept up, that he can in one night assemble from two hundred to three hundred armed men, and on the day I went to disarm him, though he had no warning, within two or three hours of my kit arriving he had called in from fifty to sixty men, many of them chief men of villages, and had a watch set on the fort night and day. Such are the effects of an evil conscience. A simple fact is worthy of record, that the tribe numbers in Junaghur at the most 550 men, and from the villages disarmed 500 arms were taken, and since then a considerable number of arms have been voluntarily given in. The numbers of arms in proportion to the men should be noted. Umra and his adherents, many years ago, received their lands under the feudal tenure of putting so many armed men in the field when required, but as the country grew settled under our rule, this for a long time has not been demanded. So, taking advantage of their warlike character, their position close on the borders of the Gheer forest, and the disturbed state of the country during and after the Wagheer outbreak, they have for the last seven years been engaged in plundering, sheltering outlaws, and joining any disturbance on foot. That they are by no means a peaceful set of men is shown by the fact that but a very small quantity of their land is under cultivation, though very fertile. This, I think, is entirely their own fault, as to the best of my knowledge they have been in no way molested by the Durbar, being far too strong, as they well know, to be disturbed with impunity. Since 1868 there have been criminal charges for outlawry and crimes connected with it against fifty men out of this small tribe, being in a ratio of 1 to 7. There were two months ago nineteen criminals of the tribesmen at large, who received shelter and assistance from Umra. Of these, since the capture of Umra, five have given themselves up to justice, and there is every hope that the remainder will either surrender themselves or be captured shortly. For the last few years the tribe has been in a continual state of vagabondage and outlawry. In 1853 the whole tribe were in open outlawry under the leadership of Umra and Geegla of Kunaree. Geegla was killed while out, and after a time the others were forgiven, and came back to their villages in 1865. They again joined together to go into outlawry, but were pacified by Colonel Keatinge for the time being. In January, 1872, twenty-one of them went in declared outlawry, and it was only after great exertions by the Political Agent and his Assistant, backed by 400 men of the Junaghur Seebundy under me, that they could be brought in. For the last year they have abstained from any open *bahirwattia*, but have done all in their power to assist others, and they are suspected of being concerned in the actual looting of several villages; but at present no direct proof can be obtained against them.

From the depositions attached and marked A, I think it will be seen that there was sufficient evidence to prove that they intended joining the attack on Junaghur also. [illegible] considering the subject, it must be borne in mind that an order was issued in the Agency *Gazette*, dated 31st October, 1871, attached and marked B, forbidding any one without passes to carry arms among Maiyas that I [illegible] 2d. But very few passes were found; therefore these people have [illegible] right [illegible] that I took away, and even mention[illegible] the [illegible] fact of having such [illegible] always been my custom, sanctioned [illegible] Agent, to disarm any village [illegible] known to be a great number of [illegible] passes, so this disarmament [illegible] except as regards its magnitude. [illegible] been for the number of men conce[illegible] the resistance and bloodshed that wou[illegible] certainly taken place had not a surpris[illegible] effected, I should not have deemed it nece[illegible] refer that to the Political Assistant as I did [illegible] demi-official letter dated 28th November, 18[illegible] support of this, I beg to mention that the Political Agent inflicted a fine of Rs. 112 [illegible] mensem in June, 1872, on the shareholders [illegible] Endurda, in consequence of the large number of arms found in the village of Kooriar which fine is now going on and maintains a detachment of Federal Seebundy to keep the peace of that part of the country. The late Political Agent gave me to understand that it was the wish of Government, and what he had often urged on them, viz., the total disarmament in Kattywar of those persons who had no passes. If this were the case, I would venture to suggest that I have made only one step in the right direction.

I would further beg to point out that severe measures were taken by Government in the case of Megnee, Umrapoor, and Veerpoor, and the stringent orders issued by the Political Agent in his letter No. 99 of 1868, marked C. With reference to the sheltering of outlaws, in my opinion Umra and his adherents have been sheltering and harbouring outlaws as much as any of the above States. I therefore respectfully consider that even had this measure been not necessitated by the plot they had joined in, it would have been justified by their known bad character and by the number of arms which they possessed, for no good purpose one might be sure. This act of disarmament was not prompted by any wish of the Junaghur Durbar to take advantage of the Maiyas on account of any Giras dispute, inasmuch as I myself suggested the whole matter in the first instance to the Political Agent, who discussed the matter with me first; and then the Durbar was consulted, and agreed to it. Should it be the wish of Government to effect the disarmament of the whole of Kattywar, I can't help thinking that a great step has been gained by the Maiyas being rendered neutral. There is no doubt that all the discontented spirits in the south and west of Kattywar used to regard the Maiyas as the rallying point round which to assemble should occasion arise.

I trust that a few remarks from me may not be out of place now that the question has cropped up. There is no doubt that it would put a stop to a great amount of robbery and village-looting were the arms taken away from all except as the Durbar and the Agency sanctioned. During the last ten months I have taken and handed over to justice over seventy men charged with outlawry, and as I have captured nearly all of these men with my own hands, I have necessarily had a great deal of searching for arms and looted property to do. No one who has not had actual experience would credit the amount of arms possessed by men who in many cases have no ostensible mode of living. In almost every village in Kattywar, in some places, they are in the proportion of two weapons to one man. With the country in its semi-civilized state, and the imperfect state of its police, I think it is encouraging men to loot to permit them to retain so many arms in their possession. The wonder is that more robberies are not committed, considering the facilities that evil-disposed persons have at their disposal. The name of *bahirwattia* has struck such a terror through Kattywar, that I firmly believe that a dozen men might, with merely long sticks and lighted matches tied to them to represent guns, go to almost any village in the country and loot it without meeting any opposition. Here and there there is occasionally a skirmish, but very seldom this happens. It is but seldom that any men of note go out into declared outlawry. When they do, there are number of places, viz., the Gheer, the Burdia and Alich Hills to provide them with hiding places and a great number of people, viz., the Rabarees, Oharass, &c., who themselves had a wandering life, to feed them. Therefore every effort should be made to put down this sort of thing, and disarming is the chief step. Had these outlaws no followers they would never go into *bahirwattia*, and even if they did they would be able to do no mischief, and be quickly caught, and were all arms taken away from the classes that supply their followers ~~this~~ outlawry would soon cease.

Regarding the advisability of this general disarmament, Government is, of course, the judge, but particularly the measure could, I with great deference submit, be effected in my districts—with considerable trouble certainly, but with no danger in any way; and from what I hear the officers of other districts will confirm this.—I have &c.

(Sd.) J. HUMFREY, Lieut.
Supt. Federal Sebundy, S. D.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Mr. Dinanath Khote said that, without going into details, he had very grave doubts as to the financial success of the scheme. The successful establishment and working of the bank would require a thorough independent working organisation, involving the employment and maintenance of a large staff of competent persons, at a cost that would absorb a considerable portion, if not all, the profits. The main object of the bank was to help the poor, but the principle on which it was intended to work it, namely, to advance money on substantial security, would exclude the poor people from the sphere of its operations, because poverty and the possession [illegible] It reminded him of a story he had once heard of an English gentleman who applied to a Jew for the loan of £100. The Jew carried on his business on the principles on which it was proposed to work the pawn bank, viz., to advance money on security. The gentleman wanted to borrow the money on personal security, and the Jew taking him to a back part of the house, showed him a safe and asked him to enter it, saying that was the place where he deposited all his securities. (Laughter.) He was afraid that if they started a pawn bank in Bombay they would have to lock up the poor in the same way, and probably maintain them in the bargain. (A laugh.) It was a question whether [illegible] enterprise of that kind fell within the [illegible] of the Municipality, and whether they would be justified in undertaking such a grave responsibility as the scheme involved. At a time when they were about to assume very important works, which would require great care and attention on the part of the Municipal authorities, and which would probably consume all their resources; and just at a time, also, when they were not sure what other responsibilities they would have to undertake in regard to the local self-government scheme, to embark in an enterprise which meant nothing short of speculating with the ratepayers' money was, to his mind, both inexpedient and unadvisable; and therefore he would support the amendment of Mr. Javerilal.

Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta said that after the arguments that had been advanced for and against the scheme, he found it rather difficult to know which way to decide, and he had no doubt that several other members were in the same predicament. But it seemed to him that some of the reasons urged against the scheme were rather remarkable as coming from the persons who had given them utterance, and nothing had struck him more than the arguments advanced by Mr. Javerilal and Mr. Dinanath Khote against taking additional responsibility upon their shoulders when there was a probability of their taking control of other branches of self-government. He had always thought that both Mr. Javerilal and Mr. Dinanath went in strongly for local self-government. (Hear, hear and laughter.) Mr. Javerilal had told them that Englishmen never made a greater mistake than by imagining that institutions which thrived on the Continent could be transplanted to the Indian soil. He admitted with Mr. Javerilal that, so far as India was concerned, the pawn broking circumstances were different from those which prevailed on the Continent, but it was surprising to him to hear Mr. Javerilal trying to demolish the arguments of the advocates of the scheme by seeking to prove that the institution had not been a success on the Continent. (Hear, hear.) On the last occasion that the scheme came before the Corporation, a committee was appointed to collect data in regard to the financial aspect of the scheme, and make a report for the Corporation to go upon, it being felt that such a large body as the Corporation could not go into the details. Having these facts in view, the minutes of Mr. Geary and Mr. Mowat were rather startling. They did not seem to have attended the committee, and then they appended minutes to the report stating that there were no data. Surely they could not have had data when they did not attend the meetings of the committee. He (the speaker) did not know whether that committee had any data to go upon; neither did Mr. Geary nor Mr. Mowat. It seemed to him that they had not taken the trouble to see whether there were any data to lay before the committee.

Mr. Geary.—The report itself says there were no data.

Mr. Mehta, continuing, said the report of a committee did not always include the arguments advanced or the data laid before it. In one paragraph the report stated that if the Municipality borrowed money for the purpose of establishing a pawn bank at five per cent. and received nine per cent. interest from the borrowers, there would be a fair margin of profit on the undertaking. That was an important part of the report. He did not know what data the committee had when they made that report. Surely they must have had something! He quite agreed with Mr. Geary that, not being present, there were no data before him; but that could not be the fault of the committee. Mr. Javerilal's calculations might be correct or otherwise, but such a large body as the Corporation could not go into those calculations; and he would therefore rather go with the opinion of the committee, who had considered the matter thoroughly and based their calculations on reliable facts, than trust to the imaginary calculations of Mr. Javerilal. (Hear, hear.) It seemed to him that Mr. Javerilal's calculations were to a certain extent exaggerated. He had, for instance, quoted a sum as the salary of the manager, which would be ample for a man having the control of a concern with a capital, not of one lakh, but of ten lakhs. They had no experience of pawn broking in India, and Mr. Javerilal said that the experience of Europe did not apply. Therefore, in the absence of positive data they must rely a good deal on probabilities, and the probabilities were favourable to the scheme. The Marwarees might be a very useful class of people in a certain way—(A voice: "In the Small Causes Court," and laughter)—but any one who had had experience of the Marwarees and their ways knew that people of small means were placed at a very great disadvantage in dealing with them. Mr. Dinanath had told them a story about a gentleman and a Jew, but he (the speaker) did not see the point of it. (Laughter.) There was a very large class of people in a town like Bombay who, being in need of money, went to Marwarees, and were consequently placed in a very disadvantageous position. It was the function of the Municipality to go to the assistance of that large class of people, by advancing small sums on small securities, and keeping them out of the clutches of the Marwarees. That seemed to him to be a very business-like way of doing things. The working of the institution would have to be looked upon with a great deal of jealousy, and the Municipality would have to see whether it was being worked honestly. That, however, was one of the difficulties they would have to encounter in regard to the other departments which Mr. Javerilal and Mr. Dinanath were so anxious to get under Municipal control. If the bank were found not to be working successfully at the end of two or three years, it could be easily abandoned. He thought

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[illegible] proposal should have a trial, and [illegible] fair chance of the scheme working [illegible]. Mr. Dadabhoy said that it was impossible under the circumstances to get the kind of data that would enable the committee to come to any definite conclusion. After a long discussion the committee decided upon the report which had been submitted to the Corporation. There was one thing about which he must complain. Mr. Mowat had been appointed a member of the committee, and it might be that he had been prevented by pressure of business from taking part in its deliberations; but when a gentleman did not attend the committee and made a minute of dissent without hearing anything from the committee, it was unfair to the committee, it was unfair to the Corporation, and it was unfair to the gentleman himself. Had he attended, he would perhaps either have persuaded the other members to his own opinion, or the other members would have brought him round to their opinion. The committee, he then explained, did not see its way after carefully weighing the *pros* and *cons* and the risks and probabilities of failure, to suggest a very large pawn broking establishment. It was proposed that the Municipality should go on slowly and make a small beginning, and that if it were found that it was not working satisfactorily it should be given up by all means.

Mr. Macfarlane then rose to address the meeting.

The Chairman.—You have spoken. You seconded an amendment.

Dr. Blaney.—Mr. Macfarlane is right.

Mr. Mehta.—That is the ruling on previous occasions.

Mr. Macfarlane.—I am quite willing to ——

The Chairman, interposing, said it had always been the practice for a seconder to make a speech when he seconded.

Mr. Macfarlane said he did not know on what principle it should be so. He had specially reserved the remarks he had to make, and now it was ruled that he could not speak.

The Chairman said he had followed the practice which had always been in vogue at that table. If every seconder were simply to resume his seat and reserve his speech for delivery whenever he liked, they would never get to the end of their business. Nobody had prevented Mr. Macfarlane from speaking when he seconded the amendment.

Mr. Geary then addressed the meeting. He said he had listened with some interest, and he hoped with some profit, to the speeches of Mr. Mehta and Mr. Dadabhoy as to the whole duty of the members, whose names had been put upon the committee without either their consent or assent. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mehta.—I meant no reflection at all on the members.

Mr. Geary, continuing, said it sometimes happened in this world that they were unable to do all that they ought to do. He had not been able to attend the meetings of the committee. In that case, it was, perhaps, not necessary for the Corporation to take his advice, but it was his duty to give it; and in this particular instance the advice which he had given was very brief, and also quite in accordance with the tenour of the resolution on the subject. He agreed with the majority of the committee in wishing well to this project, and he also concurred, with equal cordiality, in the second paragraph of the report drawn up by the body of the committee. It said:—"The committee are unable to arrive at any positive conclusion as to the probable income and expenditure of the proposed bank. But taking the experience of other countries where a *mont de piété* is in operation, it may be safely assumed that the scheme, if carried out on sound business principles, would be a paying one." Mr. Geary said that he fully concurred with every line of this paragraph, and the short minute which he had written was simply an enlargement and enforcement of that paragraph. He said that there were not sufficient data to go upon, when the committee stated that they were unable to fix upon the probable income and expenditure of the bank which was proposed to be established. It was impossible to carry on a concern so based, upon sound business principles. The first thing they had to do was to make sure of their ground before going further. That being the case, he was strongly inclined not to vote for Mr. Javerilal's amendment, which set its seal upon the whole scheme, but rather for that which Mr. Mowat proposed, which by merely recording the report, left the matter open for further consideration, whenever it should be found desirable.

Mr. Nowrozjee.—Then the matter will be shelved, after all. (Laughter.)

Mr. Geary.—Well, the report is recorded for the moment; and it is quite possible to bring it forward when you are sure of your ground, and get sufficient data to go upon. (Hear, hear.) But, he continued, if they voted for Mr. Javerilal's amendment, they would commit themselves to a strong condemnation of the whole project, so as to put an end to it, at least for the term of the existence of the present Corporation. At present it seemed to him that it was soberly a matter of fact that to embark a lakh of capital, without any reasonable probability of turning that capital into a profit, and without any certainty that they might not lose the whole of it in the venture, would be acting contrary to sound business principles. If they founded an important branch of business, they should do what every business man was expected to do, before he embarked his capital in such an undertaking. They should ascertain what would be the amount of income, and what would be the expenditure, and whether the business would bring in profit or not. That branch of the subject had been overlooked by the body of the committee. (Hear, hear.) It was not even hinted by Mr. Dadabhai whether the matter had been taken into serious, or any consideration at all. Mr. Javerilal in his speech called attention to the fact that the margin of anticipated profit on the one lakh would not be sufficient to pay half the legitimate expenses which would be incurred monthly. Mr. Javerilal simply devoted himself to considering the outlay for the salaries of the manager and valuers, but took no note, so far as could be seen, of the rent which they would have to pay for the premises.

Mr. Javerilal.—I did consider it.

Mr. Geary continued that in addition to the consideration of rent, they would have to look to the necessity of providing strong safes for the purpose of holding personal and other securities. (A laugh.) All these items would eat up their capital very considerably. It should further be remembered that the establishment which was proposed was not to be confined to a head office; but there were also to be branch establishments, which would involve further expenditure. With a view to safety, as he understood the scheme, the operations of the bank would be confined very nearly, if not altogether, to articles of great value, such as gold and silver jewellery. If this were the case they should have to adopt such precautions for the safety of the pledge as Government found necessary in removing bullion from the mint. All these sources of expenditure were not considered at all, and he thought it would not be wise for them to pledge themselves to embark any considerable sum in an undertaking like a pawn bank, until all the details had been fully considered, and some safe businesslike conclusion arrived at. It did not enter the mind of Dr. Blanc, or any other member of the committee, what was the probable salary which the head of the establishment would require—whether for a moderate salary they could get a very high degree of skill and an equally high degree of integrity, for they would be responsible for all the articles of value which would be placed in their custody. It articles of a certain value were to be demanded of people who came to borrow money, the bank, as at present sketched, was not for the benefit of the very poor—they would be left in the hands of the Marwarees as heretofore—but it would be rather for the benefit of those who were midway between the poor and persons who were comparatively well off. If the practical working of the scheme could be shown, he would certainly vote for Dr. Blanc's proposition. (Hear, hear.) With these remarks, Mr. Geary said, he would move the previous question, which would give an opportunity to gentlemen who had been shut out, rather cruelly, from giving an exposition of their views on the subject, to speak.

Mr. Kemp seconded Mr. Geary.

Mr. Macfarlane, who rose amidst laughter, said.—Now, I think, Mr. Chairman—

The Chairman.—Oh, yes, you are now perfectly in order. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Macfarlane then said the idea of turning the Bombay Municipality into a banking institution struck him as startling. It seemed to be distinctly admitted, even by those people who were most in favour of having a pawn bank in connection with the Municipality, that there was nothing in its present constitution which would enable them to spend any of the funds in their hands on such a concern, and that it was necessary to apply to Government for legislative power to carry out the proposal. It struck him that they might as well turn their attention to any other department of trade or commerce. If they had a pawn bank of their own, they might also have a banker's shop for the benefit of the poor—(laughter)—or any other conceivable object in which the poor were concerned.

Mr. Mehta.—The poor are not so bad as the Marwarees.

Mr. Macfarlane.—I think the Marwarees are a very useful institution in this country. (Hear, hear and laughter.) The speaker continued that if they were to do away with the Marwarees, many poor people would be reduced to such straits that they would not know where to turn. The Marwarees were the pawn-brokers of the country, and as such they were useful members of the community. ("Oh, oh," and a laugh.) He took it that the Marwarees were no more unscrupulous than persons placed in a like position. What he meant was that persons who had as much of education as to be able to read, write, and count, if they had to deal with people who were quite unlettered, would take quite as much advantage of them. It would, therefore, be much more to the point if the Municipality tried to get an Act passed by which they could compel all the little boys to go to school. Here they might learn to read, write, and count; and then they would not be under the thumb of the Marwarees as they were now. (Hear, hear.) Whether a Pawn-brokers' Act was wanted or not, it was not for the Municipality to undertake this piece of business. He was very much surprised that so many members of the Town Council should have thought fit to bring the matter so far as to lay it before the Corporation. He also thought it was against all good principles that anything should be undertaken by the Government, the Municipality, or any similar public institution, which would in any degree interfere with private enterprise. (Hear, hear.) If they started a pawn bank, they would be using the public money for the purpose of competing with a large class of people who were now carrying on an useful trade. If these people did not do their business in every respect as they ought to do, then it was possible to pass an Act which would keep them in better order. Also, it must be remembered that they would have no chance whatever of making the pawn bank at all a success unless they got Government to pass an Act which would give them a monopoly of all the pawn-broking in the city, as was the case in some other countries. (Hear, hear.) It would be a great pity if such an Act were passed.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen said that he was in a doubt which way to decide in "the Babel of information" which they had received on the subject. However, as matters at present stood, there was the remark in the committee's report that they had no data on which to found any definite conclusion. The committee had had no materials before them even for recommending a tentative measure; and therefore he (Mr. Shantaram) did not feel justified in risking the ratepayers' money on uncertain and speculative schemes. (Hear, hear.)—The establishment of a *mont de piété* was not a legitimate branch of business to be undertaken by the Municipality. In the present condition of the city, there was enough of private capital and enterprise for undertaking such a laudable business as a pawn-bank. He thought some of the members of the Corporation might, perhaps, with advantage form a joint stock company for the establishment of the bank. (Laughter.) They talked of appointing many of their members as the directors of the proposed bank; but he asked if they could come down upon them when they saw that they did not do their work to perfect satisfaction.

The Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik said he entirely agreed with those who said that the business, in the form in which it had come before them, was one for private enterprise, and that neither the Government nor the Municipality, dealing with public funds, had any right whatsoever to interfere in the matter. It seemed to him that it would be wrong to allow their feelings of generosity in behalf of some popular object to overcome their sense of duty as trustees for the money of the rate-payers. The bank, if started by the Municipality, was not likely to be a success, and he thought Mr. Geary's amendment would simply postpone the evil day. (A laugh.) He (the Rao Saheb) might state that his experience of the class of Marwarees showed that they were not so black as they were often painted. They should not in a Don Quixote fashion undertake, in a fit of philanthropy, works which did not legitimately concern the Municipality. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Blanc, in his reply, remarked that the arguments adduced against the introduction of the trial scheme were not of very great weight. Mr. Mowat had predicted that the scheme would be a failure. Now, they knew that in all new undertakings, whatever they might be, they always found people ready to predict failure. There was always some kind friend to say, "My dear boy, you won't succeed." (Laughter.) If he could have anticipated the line of argument taken by one or two speakers, he, for his part, would have brought some publications to show that the pawn bank was likely to be a success in this city. The last published report of the *mont de piété* in Paris proved that it had worked at a high profit. Mr. Mowat had also stated that they could not introduce a *mont de piété* in India, because it would be contrary to their loyalty to the country which ruled them. This argument would have as much weight as if he had told them, "Never drink champagne, but drink gooseberry wine, which is the product of your own country." (Laughter.) He (Dr. Blanc) did not think there was much in this argument; and if other arguments against the introduction of a pawn bank were not of greater value, they were not worth a reply. Mr. Javerilal astonished him very much when he estimated the price of an honest man at Rs. 500 per month. (Laughter.) But the speaker thought they could get honest men even much below that value. If then Mr. Javerilal had fixed his estimates on similar moral reasons, the whole of his schedule of expenditure fell to the ground. Mr. Javerilal had based his calculations upon the capital of one lakh only. But he was entirely wrong in this assumption, because the capital would not stand still, but increase with the increase of their business. Mr. Javerilal had also no good reason to say that the bank would be a receptacle of stolen goods. If he had looked into the scheme, he would have seen that there was some provision made with regard to this contingency. Another argument of Mr. Javerilal's was one which was scarcely to be expected from a man imbued with patriotic—at least, civic feelings. He had asked in effect—"Should we assume the direction of a pawn bank for the benefit of the poor of this country, whilst we have looming in the distance mighty and great deeds to perform?" Dr. Blanc said that he did not quite know what those mighty and great deeds were, except that there was a talk about their taking over from Government a few schools, and perhaps a hospital or two. Were these the heavy duties which would not enable them to add to their work the conduct of a pawn bank? Then, again, Mr. Macfarlane said he did not like that the Marwarees,—honest, good people—should be interfered with. (Laughter.) As a matter of fact, these people were well known for their rapacity and greed. Mr. Macfarlane had said it would be as absurd for the Municipality to open a pawn bank, as it would be to open a baker's shop. There was nothing absurd in this. Municipalities in other parts of the world had opened baker's shops, for the relief of the poor when a town was struck down by famine. He had instances to show that municipalities had opened shops and kitchens to feed the poor. (Hear, hear.) If they were to leave everything to private enterprise, they might as well abandon what were considered to be their legitimate municipal duties to such enterprise, and then, perhaps, the work might be better performed. But the principle on which the Municipality of Bombay was governed was not in favour of leaving important works to private enterprise. If in some cases they were lavish with the rate-payers' money, he (Dr. Blanc) thought that here they might well venture on a trial in which, he assured the Corporation, there was no risk. They must remember that it was one of the principles of self-government that they should be able to manage all affairs pertaining to themselves; and if they said that they had not the means, the power, or the ability to start even a poor pawn bank, which was first started in the Lombard cities of Italy two hundred years ago, then the dream of local self-government, so far as the scheme pertained to this city, must die away. (Hear, hear and applause.)

The Chairman then put Mr. Geary's amendment to the vote, which was lost; and Mr. Javerilal's amendment was ultimately carried as a substantive proposition, with Mr. Mowat's amendment as a rider.

The Chairman said that a committee of the Corporation was appointed to report what departments of administration the Municipality should ask Government to hand over to it for management. The committee was requested to make its report within three weeks, but the term having expired, they asked for a month's extension of time.

The Corporation granted the time asked for.

The meeting then adjourned.

BENGAL.

STREET ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening last, at 6-30 p. m., a buggy belonging to a Parsee collided with a tramcar opposite Terrettee Bazaar, when the latter was going from Hastings-street to [illegible]. The two horses attached to the tramcar received very serious injuries, and the buggy and horse were slightly injured.—*Englishman.*

THE RENT BILL.—A meeting of the landholders of the Bhagalpur division, at which it is expected that the Maharaja of Durbhanga will preside, and all the maharajas, rajas, and zemindars of the division will be present, is to be held at Bhagalpur on the 14th instant to protest against the Rent Bill.—*Ibid.*

ENGINE-DRIVERS FOR STATE RAILWAYS.—In an advertisement in the Home papers the Secretary of State calls for the services of twenty engine-drivers for the Indian State Railways. The agreement is to be for five years, and the salary Rs. 110, rising to a maximum of Rs. 160, and the passage of the successful candidates to be paid both ways; and yet there are dozens of capable men at present in the country, unemployed.—*Ibid.*

HEAVY BORE IN THE HUGHLI.—On the night of Wednesday last there was a sudden heavy bore in the Hughli at about 10 p. m., which carried away a number of dinghees that were at anchor before any precautions could be taken. The whereabouts of some of the dinghees has not yet been ascertained. No loss of human life is reported.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA RACES.—We have just seen the first entrances for the Calcutta Races, which closed on the 2nd of July, and as we are to have a grand Exhibition open at the same time, so it strikes us that we shall certainly have an exhibition race meeting. Nearly all these races are for Arabs and countrybreds, or Ponies. Let us take the latter first. In the Derby, for Arabs only, there are 22 entries; in the Champion Stakes for Arabs and countrybreds there are 32; in Nawab Abdul Gunny Meah's Cup, for both classes, there are 26 entries; in the Martin Stakes, for the same classes, 27 entries; in the Paikpara Cup, also for both classes, 28 entries; in the Trades Cup 24, and in the Desert Stakes 27 entries. This is all the more satisfactory as of late years Arab racing has been on the decline in Calcutta, and, as several of the entries come from a distance, this looks as if the liberality of the stewards in increasing the value of the Arab prizes had been appreciated. The races for ponies also look like producing big fields. The Lilliput Stakes has 15 entries, the Drawing-Room Stakes 23, and the Tom Thumb Stakes 18. When we get the entries for the races for the big horses, it will be seen that the prospects of two good race-meetings in Calcutta were never better.—*Ibid.*

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—A very savage assault was, we hear, committed on Wednesday last at Howrah by a sweeper on the wife of a European guard, named Watkins, employed on the East India Railway. Mrs. Watkins had, it seems, lost a pair of earrings, and, having reason to suspect her sweeper, dismissed him from her service. The man called at the house on Wednesday last to claim his wages, and became very noisy, when Mrs. Watkins stepped out and told him to be quiet. Almost instantly he dealt her a severe blow, which had the effect of stretching her insensible on the floor. The man was immediately seized and handed over to the police, and will be placed before the Magistrate of Howrah for trial on Monday next.—*I. D. News.*

AUSTRALIAN FRUIT AT CALCUTTA.—Through the courtesy of the Secretary to the International Exhibition, we have had the opportunity of testing the quality and state of preservation of a trial shipment of Australian apples and pears which has just reached Calcutta. The fruit has been in boxes since the 20th of May, and was transhipped at Colombo, yet nine-tenths of the shipment has arrived in prime condition. Both apples and pears are fresh and luscious, and it may now, therefore, be accepted as proved that, even under the present unfavourable conditions, there is no insuperable difficulty in the way of importing fruit from Australia. Whether a large quantity could be sold here at prices which would pay the importers is, however, very doubtful, we think. As each shipment would have to be sold off immediately on its arrival, and only a few Europeans would be ready buyers, a trade, if attempted, should be begun on a very small scale. A small quantity of pears might be disposed of at fancy prices, and then the rest might, perhaps, be sold off at an anna each for apples, and a little more for pears.—*Statesman.*

MADRAS.

DOGS AND LUGGAGE IN PASSENGER TRAINS.—It having been brought to the notice of the Government of India that considerable inconvenience and discomfort is caused to travellers in Indian railways by the habitual disregard, on many lines, of the rules which prohibit passengers from taking dogs other than ladies' lap-dogs with them into passenger vehicles, as well as of the regulations which define the quantity and nature of personal luggage which passengers are allowed to take with them in a railway carriage; the attention of the various railway administrations has been drawn to this matter. Attention has also been directed to the necessity for improving the arrangements for the carriage of dogs in passenger trains; dog-boxes of the Home pattern being entirely unsuited to the climate of India. On some of the lines brake vans are provided with roomy, well-ventilated dog-boxes, having the inner side opening into the brake van protected by iron bars; and probably further improvements may suggest themselves if the matter is taken up by the various carriage superintendents.—*Madras Times.*

ENO versus STIMULANTS.—Stimulants and insufficient amount of Exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"All our customers for Eno's Fruit Salt would not be without it upon any consideration, they have received so much benefit from it.—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1878." CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without you have been imposed upon by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Prepared by J. C. ENO'S Patent at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS HATCHAM LONDON, S. E.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

CALLING AT SIMLA.—The Simla correspondent of the Lahore paper writes:—A distinguished member of Simla Society has made a mighty and truly laudable attempt at solving the problem of Simla calling. To those gentlemen who have called upon him, he has addressed the following printed note, which to me seems to meet the requirements of the case most amply:—"My dear Mr. ——, I hope you will not be offended if I adopt the Madras system, and enclose my card instead of calling in person. I have waited for some time hoping to be able to arrange to pay a series of rounds of visits, but find it simply impossible to get out between 10 a. m. and 6 p. m., and rather than rest under the imputation of discourtesy in neglecting to acknowledge your kind visit, venture to take this means, imperfect as, according to Simla customs it must, I fear, appear, of doing this. Yours sincerely, &c." There are, I should hope, few, indeed, who would take exception to this, to my idea, most straightforward and withal perfectly courteous mode of action.

NEW CANAL SCHEMES.—We hear that several European and native gentlemen of Cawnpore are organising a scheme for opening up canal steam traffic between that city and Hurdwar. An association is to be formed, under the title of the "Ganges Canal Steam Navigation Company, Limited," and Cawnpore is to be its head-quarters. As Hurdwar is more than 400 miles distant from Cawnpore, it is to be presumed that the company will hesitate to engage in the undertaking unless they can prevail upon the N.-W. P., Punjab, and Supreme Governments to connect the Ganges and Sirhind Canals with the Agra and Western Jumna Canal system. It is estimated by the promoters of the undertaking that such a connection, in combination with their project, would bring into existence over 1,052 miles of navigable waterway through some of the most productive districts of the Punjab and N.-W. P. There is also the probability of a large pilgrim traffic being developed. At any rate, the undertaking appears to be worth the momentary notice of enterprising capitalists and the Government.—*Pioneer.*

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

OUR special reporter sends us the following report of the Viceroy's speech in concluding the long debate in the Viceregal Legislative Council upon this Bill:—

H. E. the President said:—I should just like to make one or two observations on the remarks which have fallen from my hon'ble friend, Mr. Hunter. I listened with feelings of regret to a great portion of that speech, because I felt it was a very powerful argument against the provisions of this Bill, and I began to fear that the Bill might be open to the objection which he was urging against it. But I confess I was somewhat comforted by the last sentence of his speech, in which he said that this Bill made ample provision for the rights of the cultivators so long as the population was sparse. That, however, is really all that the Bill professed to do. Certainly it was all I thought that the Bill would do. It appears to me that in dealing with this very difficult question of the relations between landlord and tenant, what we have to do is to treat it with reference to the varying conditions of different parts of India as they come before us when we undertake legislation. I feel strongly that legislation which might be wise for one province with a thin population, might be altogether inadequate to provide proper securities for the cultivators of the soil in the more thickly populated districts of India. In preparing the Bill the object of its framers has been to deal with the circumstances of the province as they come before them at the present time. It is undesirable to interfere more than may be necessary in the relations between landlord and tenant, because such interference is always a very delicate matter. I am not, however, one of those who object to interference of that kind when necessary, but I think it wise when undertaking such interference to pay careful regard to the agricultural arrangements of each district, and I am not at all inclined to attempt to force one uniform system upon all parts of the country. My friend, Mr. Hunter, spoke of the case of Ireland. He said that some of the proposals in this Bill were borrowed from Bills passed in respect of Ireland, and that they were even less extended in their scope than the proposals contained in the Irish Land Act of 1870, which have been proved to be inadequate. My answer to that objection is this—that in Ireland you have a much more keen competition for land than at present exists in the Central Provinces. It is very possible that this measure may be inadequate protection for the rights of ordinary tenants in the Central Provinces if their circumstances should change. But if they do change, it will be the duty of the Government of India to consider what legislative arrangements will be necessary to meet their altered condition. What we have now to do is to provide for circumstances as we find them, having recourse to the minimum of interference in the arrangements between landlord and tenant, which appear to us to be sufficient to give the cultivators of the soil in these provinces due protection against exorbitant enhancement of rent and arbitrary eviction. It is my hope that this Bill will be effectual for that purpose; but this remains to be seen. Ten or twenty years hence it is possible that these arrangements may be found inadequate, and that should that be the case, it will be for the Government of that day to apply a remedy. I confess with respect to the twelve years' rule, I cannot speak of it with the amount of satisfaction with which it has been spoken of by Mr. Hunter. I share strongly the opinion which was expressed in an able paper on the Bengal Rent question by my friend, Mr. Justice Cunningham, who brings forward very [illegible] system which makes the acquirement of occupancy rights dependent on the efflux of a fixed and determined period of time. All the evidence goes to show that the system is open to objection, and it is very undesirable that it should be allowed to grow up. My friend argues that the evils resulting from it elsewhere have not yet sprung up in the Central Provinces, but there is evidence to show that they are already appearing there as the population increases, and it seems to me that it is advisable to put a stop to them now, rather than to wait till we have to encounter difficulties hereafter. I yield to no man in the desire to protect the just rights of tenants, and I believe and hope that this Bill will operate to strengthen the position of the cultivating tenants in the Central Provinces. The Bill has not been intended, as has been justly remarked by Mr. Quinton, as a precedent to be followed in any other provinces the condition of which is very different, but it is a measure applicable to the circumstances of the day in the Central Provinces, and if hereafter it should require amendment, I have no doubt the Government of India will know how to deal with any fresh circumstances which may arise.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert then moved that the Bill be passed, and the motion was put and agreed to.

REGULATIONS FOR NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.

The Hon'ble mover said that the object of the Bill was to amend the Native Passenger Ships Act VIII. of 1876, with a view to provide for the better regulation of the pilgrim traffic between British India and Arabia. This export traffic has formed the subject of correspondence between the Secretary of State, the Government of India, and the various local maritime Governments in India. A careful consideration had brought the Government to the conclusion that the importance of the pilgrim traffic makes its detailed regulation imperative, and that to secure uniformity of procedure and thereby avoid the friction which must inevitably follow divergence between rules separately framed by different states, it is desirable that on all the more important points a common understanding should be come to among the Governments who are chiefly interested in the proper management of that traffic. The establishment of a practical coincidence between the general provisions of the local Turkish regulations, and those of the law of India, can only be effected by diplomatic correspondence between the British and Turkish Governments. But since experience has shown that the provisions of the Indian law, as it at present stands, are insufficient to meet the peculiar exigencies of this traffic, and that in some respects they require revision, it seems desirable before attempting to bring about an assimilation of the British and Turkish laws, to make such amendments in our own law as are necessary to put it in a satisfactory state.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert also moved that the Bill be introduced, and that it and the statement of objects and reasons be published.

The motions were put and agreed to.

PROTECTION OF INVENTIONS AT EXHIBITIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert also moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the protection of inventions exhibits in Indian exhibitions.

The Hon'ble mover said that the Bill had been prepared in view of the forthcoming Exhibition to be held at Calcutta next cold season. It had been brought to the notice of Government that the want of some such protection might probably deter inventors of unpatented inventions from sending them and thus present the Exhibition of some interesting exhibits. The effect of the Bill, if it became law, would be that if an inventor exhibiting his invention applies within six months from the opening of the Exhibition for leave to leave a specification, the circumstance of the invention having been publicly used after the opening of the Exhibition will not affect his rights. The Bill was based on the English statute for the same purpose, and the differences between the present Bill and the English *Statute* were mainly to be explained by the reference to the differences between the English and Indian Patent Act.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert also moved that the Bill be introduced, and that it and the statement of objects and reasons be published.

The motions were put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Barkley be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills:—Bill to provide for the constitution of Local Boards in N.-W. P. and Oudh. Bill to make better provision for the organization and administration of municipalities in N.-W. P. and Oudh.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton be added to the select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to loans of money for agricultural improvement.

The motion was put and agreed to. The Council adjourned for a week.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 2nd July 1883.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

2nd Battn. Liverpool Regt.—Lieut. W. A. Cuppage to be Interpr., vice Lieut. L. C. Dundas, appointed Adjt., dated 12th June 1883.

Lieut. P. B. Taylor, R. A., is directed to proceed from Fyzabad to Cawnpore, and rejoin N. Batty. 3rd Bgde. for duty.

With the sanction of Govt., Lieut. M. A. F. Taylor, Royal Munster Fusiliers, is permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the 5th Goorkhas, and is attached to the 2nd Battn. Wiltshire Regt., pending orders from H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C., as to his final disposal.

Lieut. E. G. Barrow, 7th N. I. (S. C.), is granted an extension of privilege leave, from 8th June to 11th July, both days inclusive, being an equivalent period to that during which he was employed on duty at Simla, in the Qr.-mr. Genl.'s Dept., whilst on sixty days' privilege leave, granted him by the general officer comdg. the Oudh division.

The four months' leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Major H. H. Oddie, 2nd Battn. East Yorkshire Regt., in G. O. C. C. dated 23rd June, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

2nd Battn. North Staffordshire Regt.—Lieut. G. Chichester, for nine months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

24th N. I.—Lieut. E. T. Gastrell (S. C.), to Naini Tal on private affairs, from 30th April to 28th July.

39th N. I.—Major R. H. F. Rennick, (S. C.), to the Kulu Valley, on private affairs, from 16th July to 15th Aug.

Ind. Medical Dept.—Surg. D. F. Barry, to Mussoorie, on medical certificate, from 21st March to 20th Sept.

ORDERS BY THE MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, July 5.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

14th Regt. N. I.—Lieut.-Col. C. F. Moore, Offg. 2nd in Comd., to be 2nd in Comd., Sub. Pro tem with effect from 9th June, vice Rivers who retires.

19th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. W. W. V. Pakenham, Wing Officer and Offg. Qr.-mr., is confirmed in the latter appointment.

22nd Regt. N. I.—Lieut. W. H. D. Rich, Wing Officer (on probation) 16th Regt. N. I., to officiate as Wing Officer till 31st July, when he will rejoin his own regiment.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer Comdg. Nagpore Force, appointing Col. H. H. Foord, 23rd Regt. L. I., the next senior officer, to command the Nagpore Force temporarily from this date, vice Brigr.-Genl. G. F. de Berry who vacates. Appointing Col. F. D. Plowden, 20th Regt. N. I., to assume command of the garrison of Kamptee from this date.

By the Genl. Officer, Comdg. Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, appointing Lieut. H. H. Smythe, 2nd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers, to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to Major-Genl. Sir C. P. Keyes, K.C.B., Comdg. Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, from 15th June 1883, during the absence of Lieut. B.G. Mansel on leave, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Divisional Staff.—Col. E. M. Norie, S. C., Asst. Qr.-mr.-Genl., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, privilege leave for ninety days, from 16th July or date of departure. Brigade Staff.—Capt. A.W.H. Hornsby, Offg. Depy. Asst. Qr.-mr.-Genl., Western Dist., privilege leave for sixty days, from 1st July or date of departure. Royal Artillery.—Major A.H. Murray, No. 4 Baty. 1st Brigade, North Irish Divn., from 4th July to 15th Oct., Bangalore and Nilgiris, private affairs. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Lieut. H. T. King, Wing Officer, (on probation) 33rd Regt. N. I. to Bangalore, for four months, from the 13th May, to study the Native languages.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Australia with the necessary subsidiary leave:—2nd Batn. Somersetshire Light Infantry.—Lieut. R. E. Sullivan, for six months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr. G. C. Kilby, Barrister-at-Law, Depy. Supdt. and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. E. R. Middleton, Depy. Magte. and Depy. Collr., Midnapore, is allowed leave for one month.

Mr. S. J. Manook, Medical Officer and Asst. Commr., Singbhoom, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. H. Mosley, Magte. and Collr., Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for two months and nineteen days.

Mr. A. W. Paul, Offg. Magte. and Collr., Decca, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. J. S. Davidson, Offg. Depy. Magte. and Depy. Collr., Cuttack, is transferred to Pooree, and is posted to the Khoorda sub-divn. of that district.

Mr. C. C. Stevens, Offg. Magte. and Collr., 24-Pergunnahs, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr. D. R. Lyall.

27th June.—Mr. T. J. Mendes, Depy. Magte. and Depy. Collr., Kurigram, Rungpore, is allowled leave for three months.

Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Money, Manager, Raj Durbhunga, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. W. B. Waller, Offg. Asst. Supt. of Police, Bhagulpore, is transferred to Jessore.

Mr. C. S. Murray, Offg. Asst. Supdt. of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Rungpore.

Mr. J. Van Someren Pope, M.A., Principal, Dacca College, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle.

Mr. A. W. Garret, B.A., Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to act as Principal of the Dacca College, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. Van Someren Pope.

Surgeon E. Cretin, 33rd N. I. Regiment, Buxa, is appointed to have civil medical charge of that station.

Mr. T. Beatty, Executive Engineer, second grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Bhagulpore to the Darjeeling Divn.

Mr. D. F. Martin, Executive Engineer, second grade, on return from privilege leave, is posted to the Bhagulpore Divn.

That portion of the orders reverting Mr. B. W. Cantopher from Executive Engineer, fourth grade (tempy rank) to Asst. Engineer, first grade, is hereby cancelled, and Mr. Cantopher will continue to hold the higher rank until further orders.

Mr. J. A. Price, Executive Engineer, fourth grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the First Calcutta Division to the Burdwan Division.

PROSPECTUS OF THE KARACHI AUTUMN MEETING

TO BE HELD ON

OCTOBER 16TH, 18TH AND 20TH, 1883.

STEWARDS.—Colonel Grant, S. C., Major Simpson, S.C., Major Higginson, R. A., W. Foxton, Esq., H. Capel-Cure, Esq., 2nd Glo'ster Regiment. Captain Francis—Honorary Secretary. With power to add to their number.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16TH.

1ST RACE.—"The Derby." Rs. 400. 1½ miles. For all Maiden Arabs and C. B.'s. Weight for age and class raised 1st. Winners once 5lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Winners of any race with Rs. 500 or more added an additional penalty of 4lbs. for each race won. Maidens of the day allowed 4lbs. Galloways 7lbs. Entrance, 1st August, Rs. 15; 1st September, Rs. 25; 1st October, Rs. 40; and day before race, Rs. 50. When the race will close with a sweepstakes of 2 G. M. for each horse declared to start.

2ND RACE.—"Lilliputs." Rs. 150. ½ mile. For Arab and C. B. ponies 13 hands and under. Arabs 10st., C. B.'s 9st. 4lbs., 1lb. allowed for every ¼ inch. Winners once 7lbs., twice 10lbs., oftener 1st. Entrance Rs. 15.

3RD RACE.—"Hack Race." Rs. 150. ¾ mile. For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 3st. Winners 7lbs. extra. Winner to be sold for Rs. 400. Entrance 1 G. M.

4TH RACE.—"Hydrabad Cup." Rs. 200. 1 mile. For all Maiden Arabs and C. B. ponies. Arabs 10st. 3lbs. C. B.'s 9st. 7lbs. 2lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch. Winners once 7lbs., twice 10lbs., oftener 1st. Entrance Rs. 20.

5TH RACE.—"Give and Take." Rs. 200. ¾ mile. For all Arabs and C. B.'s. Weight for inches. 14 hands to carry 10st. 7lbs., 2lbs. added or deducted for every ¼ inch over or under that height. Previous winners 7lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 20.

SECOND DAY.—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18TH.

1ST RACE.—"Charger Race." Rs. 150. ¾ mile. For all *bonâ fide* chargers. (Certificates from Commanding Officers will be required.) Walers 13st., C. B.'s 11st. 7lbs., Arabs 10st. 7lbs. Winners 10lbs. extra. Entrance 1 G. M.

2ND RACE.—"Karachi Cup." Rs. 500. R. C. For all Arabs and C. B.'s. Weight for age and class raised 1½st. Winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Winner of the Derby 4lbs. extra. Winners of Rs. 500 added money 5lbs. extra for each race. Maidens allowed 4lbs., of the day 7lbs. Entrances as in the Derby.

3RD RACE.—"Galloway Plate." Rs. 300. 1 mile. For Arab and C. B. Galloways. Weight for age and inches raised 1½st. Winners once 7lbs., twice 10lbs., oftener 1st. Winners of Rs. 500 added money 5lbs. extra for each race. Maidens of the day allowed 4lbs. Entrance 1st September Rs. 20; day before race Rs. 30. With a sweepstakes of 1 G. M. for each Galloway starting.

4TH RACE.—"Sind Commission Cup." Value* with Rs. 300 added from the Fund. ⅞ mile. For all Arab and C. B. ponies that have never won a race open to horses or galloways. Arabs 9st. C. B.'s 8st. 7lbs. 1lb. allowed for every ¼ inch. Winners once 5lbs., twice 10lbs., oftener 1st. An extra penalty of 7lbs. for each race won with Rs. 500 or more added up to Rs. 1,000 for which a further penalty of 1st. Maidens of the day allowed 5lbs. No pony to carry over 11st. 7lbs. Entrance:—1st August, Rs. 15; 1st September, Rs. 30; 1st October, Rs. 50; and day the before race Rs. 75. When the race will close with a sweepstakes of 3 G. M. for each pony declared to start. Five starters or only half added money will be given. Second horse to receive 50 per cent. of entries provided it does not exceed Rs. 200. Third to save his stake. Winner not to be sold.

5TH RACE.—"Polo Cup." Rs. 100. ½ mile. For all *bonâ fide* polo ponies. 13-2 to carry 12 stone, 2lbs. 1lb. allowed for every ¼ inch under. Previous winners 7lbs. C. B.'s allowed 7lbs. Entrance Rs. 10.

THIRD DAY.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20TH.

1ST RACE.—"Winners' Handicap." Rs. 250. 1½ miles. Forced for winners of "Derby," "Sind Cup," "Galloway Plate," and "Give and Take" at an entrance of Rs. 30. Open to losers at Rs. 20. Half forfeit. Entries to be made by noon the day before the race. Weights will be declared and acceptances taken at the lotteries.

2ND RACE.—"Losers' Handicap." Rs. 200. 1 mile. Open to all losers at the Meeting. Entrance Rs. 20. Half forfeit.

3RD RACE.—"Pony Handicap." Rs. 200. 5 furlongs. For all ponies that have started at the Meeting. Entrance Rs. 20. Half forfeit.

4TH RACE.—"Ghizri Stakes." Rs. 300. About 2½ miles. A Steeple Chase for all Arabs and C. B.'s. Weight for class. Arabs 11st. Previous winners once 7lbs., twice 10lbs., oftener 1st. Galloways allowed 7lbs. Horses that have never been started allowed 4lbs. Entrance Rs. 30. With a sweepstakes of 1 G. M. for each horse declared to start.

5TH RACE.—"Manora Stakes." Rs. 250. About 1½ miles. A Steeple Chase for Arab and C. B. ponies. 13-2 to carry 11st. 2lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch under C. B.'s allowed 5lbs. Previous winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. extra. Ponies that have never started allowed 4lbs. Entrance Rs. 25 with a sweepstakes of 1 G. M. for all ponies declared to start.

RULES.

1. The W. I. T. C. rules, as they stand on the 1st May, 1883, will be adhered to unless otherwise provided for.
2. The decision of Stewards as to matters of fact to be final.
3. Horses will be aged and measured by the Stewards, or some person appointed by them on the 13th October, 1883. Gentlemen holding certificates from the W. I. T. C. as to age and measurement of their horses will be required to produce them. No other certificates accepted.
4. Owners starting horses to subscribe Rs. 30 to the Fund, with the exception of the Polo, Hack and Charger Races for which the minimum subscription is 1 G. M. In confederacies each member to subscribe Rs. 30.
5. A Winner's fee of Rs. 20 will be charged on all races worth Rs. 300 and upwards, and Rs. 10 on all races under this sum.
6. No horse to start unless his entrance money has been previously paid.
7. There must be three (3) entrances in *bonâ fide* separate interests to constitute a race, else it will be considered null and void.
8. Three horses in separate interests to run or no public money, Cup or Purse will be given. No public money for a W. O.
9. In cases where there are five original entries, the second horse to save his stake.
10. All starting declarations to be made in writing by noon the day before the race, in which all penalties incurred must be stated, as well as allowances claimed. Age of the horse and weight to be carried must also be given.
11. The names of riders and colors to be worn must be given in the declaration to start. Failure to do this or any subsequent change will render the owner liable to a fine of Rs. 10.
12. A rateable deduction will be made from the amount added by the Fund, should subscriptions fall short of the advertised money.
13. Five (5) per cent. will be deducted from the gross value of each lottery and Pari Mutuel for the race fund.
14. Horses to be backed in Pari Mutuel and not stables.
15. Owners can claim half of their stable or horse in each lottery.
16. No alterations can be made in the lottery books after the lotteries are drawn and closed. No division of a horse under ¼ allowed in the lottery books, which must be made at the time of sale, not subsequently.
17. A Course Fee of Rs. 5 will be charged for every horse ridden or exercised thereon during the training season, (*i.e.* from 1st June to day of races.)
18. In the event of any race not filling, the Stewards have power to substitute another.
19. Should the weather prove unfavourable, the Stewards have the power to postpone the Meeting for as many days as they think fit; or should the races have commenced from race day to race day.
20. A day after the Meeting will be fixed by the Secretary on which all accounts must be settled. Any one failing to settle will be treated as a defaulter, and no winners will be paid until all losses have been received in full.
21. European Professionals allowed to ride with 5lbs. extra.
22. Horses to be at the starting Post for each race, precisely at the hour named on the card, or they will be liable to be left out of the Race.
23. Any objection to a horse entered in a race must be made if possible before the lotteries and all such objections must be made to the Secretary in writing, and the objector must at the same time deposit Rs. 50, which sum is to be forfeited if the objection be considered frivolous by the Stewards.
24. Entrances to be despatched to the Secretary on or before the dates named.
25. Any horse running at the Meeting may be claimed for Rs. 1,500. If more than one claimant the horse to be put up to auction and any advance on Rs. 1,500 to go to the Fund.
26. In horse races C. B.'s who have no English or Colonial blood in them to run at the same weight as Arabs. The proof of breeding rests with the owner.
27. Where not otherwise specified races to close and entries to be made by noon the day before.

G. F. FRANCIS, Captain,
Honorary Secretary, Karachi Races.

* Will be notified hereafter.—G. F. F.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PINHEY and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

448—Jefferson B. and D.—Tricumdas Velji and another vs. Thackersey Jaitha and others—J. C. Cama, Macfarlane and E. and R. M. Sayani—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

334-81—Tobin and R.—Dinshawji Framji Wadia vs. Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and others—Ardesir and H. Payne and G., and Balkrishna and B.
215-82—Chalk and W.—Hajibhoy Lalji and others vs. Nusserwanji Dinshaw.
483-81—Macfarlane and E.—Rustomji Bezanji vs. Pestonji Bazonji—Jefferson, B. and D.
335-82—Cleveland, L. and N.—Peerbhoy Khakibhoy and others vs. Vurjeevan Gopal.
339-82—In person—Fuckirmahomed Shaik Huzrat vs. Mistree Nursoo Dhurmaji—H. Bicknell.
21-82—Shapurji and T.—Thakursey Purshotum vs. Heerjibhoy Hormusji and another—Ardesir and H.
357-82—Payne and G.—Tricumdas Nathoo vs. Ruttonji Bomanji—Pestonji K.
320-82—Payne and G.—Bhugwandas Bhugia vs. James Mackintosh and others—Pestonji K.
256-82—Ardesir and H.—Thackersy Dhunji and others vs. Goolam Hooseen Vulud Haji Cama—A. F. Turner.
345-82—Hore, C. and B.—J. Donald vs. J. Sinclair Pirrie.
319-82—Nanu and H.—Mahomed Hassum vs. Keserbai and others—Janardhan H.
342-82—Payne and G.—C. A. Turner vs. Framji Cursetji Javari.—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

For Judgment.

260-82—Macfarlane and E—Choonlal Panalal vs. Bomanjee Muncherjee Mody and another—Pestonjee R., and Smith and F.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

80-83—Smith and F.—Cowasjee Dinshaw and others vs H. T. Bulkley.
196-83—Bomanjee and H—Hajibhoy Laljee and others vs Jewraj Meherally.
197-83—Prescott and W.—T. F. Punnett vs. Sorjee Poonja and another—Smith and F.
2-83—Crawford and B—Haji Jackaria Haji Ahmed vs. The barque Choice and another.

Long Causes.

223-82—Tyabjee and D.—Ardesir Jehangir Framji vs. Heerabai and others—H. Bicknell.
310-82—M. H. Khan—Haridas Odhowjee vs. Sakobai—In person.
276-82—Macfarlane and E.—The Hon'ble The Advocate-General vs. Rustomji Dossabhoy Setna and others—Muljee and R. and In person.
154-81—Payne and G.—Noor Mahomed Hajee Essa and others vs. Halingbai and others—Macfarlane and E.
318-82—Macfarlane and E.—Pandurung Jewba Sungirri vs. Balla Mungesh Wagle and another—Shapurjee and T.
327-82—Smith and F—Dhunjee Mowjee vs. J. F. Sleeman—Chalk and W.
415-81—Skipsey and W.—Hurry Bhanji vs. Bai Hajiani Jerambai and others—Payne and G.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

THE latest light thrown upon the Tonkin question is a long telegram sent to the *New York Herald* [illegible] by its correspondent at Shanghai. M. Tricou, he says, has delivered to Li Hung Chang an ultimatum rejecting the Chinese claim to a suzerainty over Annam, with the alternative of war, demanding at the same time an immediate answer. M. Tricou also intimated that France would hold China responsible for the expenses of an expedition rendered necessary by the action of the Chinese Government. Meanwhile Germany has been making advances to China, and Japan is watching the progress of events with manifest anxiety, and is spending large sums in military and naval armaments. England as yet has not shown her hand. In the absence of the Russian Minister the attitude of Russia is passive, but, looking to her interests on the northern frontier, she would possibly take advantage of a war to extend her dominions, as in 1860. There are already disquieting rumours from the northern frontier, the Russians complaining of Chinese aggressions. The Viceroy, however, regards their complaints as pretexts for further annexations. The American Minister has strenuously urged a settlement of the disputes. In an interview which the correspondent had with Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy observed that he had come to Shanghai expressly to confer with M. Tricou, because he was most anxious for a settlement with France if the latter showed a disposition to treat in that spirit. He would appeal to the sense of justice and honour of the great French nation, believing that they would never support a Ministry in violation of Chinese rights. Of the late M. Gambetta he said he had always entertained some fears, regarding him as an exponent of French ambition. When M. Gambetta died he confessed to having felt relief, "though now," he observed, "it appears to make no difference. If war ensues (he continues), it will be because war is forced upon China; because China is driven to the wall." He had commanded in one war and was ready to commence another. He intended, however, first to exhaust all the resources of diplomacy, and would especially seek the good offices of England, America, Germany, and other friendly Powers. Above all he depended upon French public opinion. England was much concerned in the question of a blockade by France of Chinese ports, which would inflict upon India a loss of ten millions sterling through the opium revenues. America would also sustain injury through her petroleum, cotton goods, and other exports."

Writing on June 16, the *Times'* Paris Correspondent says:—The despatches exchanged between the Marquis Tseng and successive French foreign Ministers would form a curious study. I cannot, of course, give them entire; but having been able to inspect some of them, I may give a few passages, which certainly show that adroitness, skilful language, and logic have been on the side of a people apt to be regarded by Europeans as on a lower plane of civilization. This instructive and attractive correspondence throws strange light on the diplomatic proceedings employed on this occasion by the Ministers at the Quai d'Orsay.

It will be remembered that the Treaty of Saigon was entered into with King Tuduc on the 15th of March, 1874. This treaty was only communicated to the Chinese Government on the 25th of May, 1875. On the 10th of June—that is to say, a fortnight afterwards—China protested, and declared that she refused to recognise the treaty. From 1874 to 1879 the treaty remained a dead letter. Nothing was altered in the relations of Annam and China. In 1880 a rumour got afloat of a meditated French expedition to Tonquin. The Marquis Tseng waited on M. de Freycinet to ask him whether this was true. He was told that France was reflecting on the Treaty of 1874, but that she did not contemplate any expedition. The Marquis was reassured, and left for St. Petersburg. But reading of fresh rumours, he wrote to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, then M. St. Hilaire:—"I hope that your Excellency will be kind enough, like your Excellency's predecessor, to inform me of your Government's views on the Tonquin question, for I need not declare to your Excellency that the Chinese Government cannot be indifferent to operations tending to alter the situation of a bordering country like the kingdom of Tonquin, whose Prince has hitherto as a vassal received investiture by the Emperor of China. I asked him whether it was true that France meditated an expedition against Tonquin. The reply was in the negative, whereupon I hastened to allay the apprehensions with which these rumours had inspired my Government. But fresh rumours are reviving my apprehensions. I have, therefore, the honour of begging you to tell me whether the intentions of your Government have undergone any change on this subject."

M. St. Hilaire replied, on the 27th of September, 1880:—"You ask me how our relations with the kingdom of Annam are regulated. We signed in 1874 a treaty, by which we guaranteed the kingdom of Annam its entire independence of all the Powers, and we engaged to furnish it with the means of maintaining order and independence at home. (M. St. Hilaire did not mention that the treaty says 'at its request.') I should add that the treaty placed all the European interests in Annam under the protection of France. The treaty was notified to the Powers, especially China. The relations of the Republic are thus governed by the treaty of 1874. I make no difficulty, in my turn, in assuring you that the Government of the Republic intends to conform to the treaty of 1874, and to fulfil the obligations which that may devolve on it. I can easily understand the importance attached by the Court of Pekin, as by ourselves, to the preservation of order in a province bordering on the frontier of the Celestial Empire, and we shall direct our every effort towards the prevention of any difficulty or misunderstanding on that score between France and the Imperial Chinese Government."

The Marquis Tseng having communicated this despatch to his Government, and having awaited a reply, wrote on the 24th of September, 1881, to M. St. Hilaire:—"I have the honour of replying to the despatch by which your Excellency, while recognizing the independence of Annam, added that France will avoid anything that could be prejudicial to the interests of China. I have again to inform your Excellency that the Pekin Government does no recognize the treaty of 1874. But France having promised to avoid anything that could create difficulties on this head between the two Governments, it may be hoped that the Government of the Republic will endeavour, on all occasions, to be in accord with the Court of Pekin, so that the matter in question may be settled in a satisfactory way. It cannot agree to the Prince of Annam changing by his sole consent China's unquestionable rights of suzerainty. The Government of the Republic will easily understand that the invasion of Tonquin would produce the greatest uneasiness at the Court of Pekin."

On the 1st of January, 1882, M. Gambetta replies, and describes Annam as an "Empire." He continues:—

"You ask me for explanations on the affair of the French colony in Cochin-China." (The Marquis Tseng had not said a word about it.) "I regret to find a complete difference of view between your Government and France. Without embarking on a discussion of principles, I may remind you that my predecessor clearly intimated to you the rules which govern us. I cannot, however, allow you to protest against the Treaty of 1874. That treaty was duly notified, and in its reply of June 10, 1875, your Government made no protest. Annam was mentioned solely as being formerly a tributary of China, which in truth is merely of historical interest." (M. Challemel-Lacour lately repeated this phrase in the Senate.) "You will easily understand that in these circumstances it is hard for us to agree to the Court of Pekin's protesting against a treaty, the time for carrying out which has arrived. The Government of France cherishes no designs which can harm Chinese interests."

M. Gambetta disappeared. It is to M. de Freycinet that the Chinese Ambassador replies, on the 12th of February, 1882,—

"Replying to the despatch of your predecessor, I have only to confirm what I said in my previous despatches. I must, however, point out two matters—one a slip of the pen, the other more serious. I did not speak of the French colony of Cochin China, but of the Treaty of 1874, which was signed there His Excellency M. Gambetta next says that China recalled the tributary position of Annam merely as a point of historical interest. I have vainly searched Prince Kung's reply for such an idea. Far from it, the terms used by his Highness signify that Annam has been and still is a country tributary to China; and that, so far from being of an historical interest, its constant acts of submission still make it a vassal State. If Prince Kung did not discuss the articles of the treaty, it was because he refuses to recognize it; for the Chinese Government protested against the Treaty of 1874 as soon as it was sumitted to it."

The despatch received no answer. Some time afterwards the Marquis Tseng wrote again:—

"The Chinese Government has taken note of the reiterated assurances that nothing would be done contrary to the interests of China. At the same time, as every Government has the right to judge what is and what is not its interest, the Chinese Government reserves the right of judging what is and what is not to its advantage."

In April, 1882, the rumour spread of the capture of Hanoi. The Ambassador hastened to M. de Freycinet, who told him there was no importance in the affair, and that it had been accomplished without reference to the wish of the French Governmen The Marquis forwarded this assurance to his Govenment, and informed M. de Freycinet, on the 6th of May, 1882, that he had tranquillized the Court of Pekin. On the 31st of May, M. de Freycinet replied:—"I fear that, no doubt through a misconstruction due to the uneasiness you experience, you have misunderstood my words. I confined myself to saying that the French Government had given orders for carrying out the treaty of 1874. I added that the consequence of the influence I intended to exercise only concerned the signatories of the treaty, and that consequently we had no explanation to give to the Chinese Government."

To this harsh and haughty letter the Marquis Tseng replied:—"By the reply to the last alone of my letters, I regret to learn that I did not understand aright on the 3rd of April, especially after 25 days. It seems to me that, if this had been the case, your Excellency would have corrected me, if not by letter, at least in the conversations I have since had the honour of holding with you. As to the views of the French Government, I have to protest against your Excellency's new theories. I see with regret the little importance you attach to the claims of China and to her just susceptibilities. I trust that the French Government will abandon the ideas expressed, or at least take into consideration a situation which may become serious. If, as your Excellency is aware, the political rights of State do not change according to latitude, the assertion, according to which, what has passed at Tonquin does not concern China, is a theory difficult to sustain; and I am astonished that your Excellency has set it up without proving it, for it is a position which neither of your Excellency's predecessors assumed, and which China cannot admit. If a suzerainty of centuries over Tonquin, a contiguous frontier for thousands of *lis*, a numerous colony settled in the country, commercial interests whose extent yields to those of no other country, and the navigation of a river which is the outlet of the south-west of China—if, I say, all these titles put together do not give the Imperial Government a right of being interested in what happens in Tonquin, I should be glad to know what could confer such a right."

Here I stop, leaving the reader to make his own reflections.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu, the eminent economist, writes in the *Débats* on the Tonquin question as follows:—"Our real difficulties are at home, and not abroad. They are in our own minds. We do not see clearly enough what we want, or, seeing what we want, we do not adopt soon enough the proper means of securing our object. England is of all nations the readiest to fill the world with her cries. But they hurt no one, and only weak-minded persons are moved by them. We ought to be accustomed to the anger of the English Press. When to avenge our honour we established ourselves in Algeria, what imprecations were uttered by the English! One would have imagined that in destroying a nest of pirates we were injuring English trade. When, after the war in Italy, Savoy and Nice were, by a free and solemn vote of their inhabitants, united to France, England sulked. When the well justified Tunisian expedition was undertaken the English could not contain themselves. Yet what has been the effect of this out-cry of England against our possession of Algeria, the annexation of Savoy and Nice, and the establishment of a protectorate in Tunis? We have personally a great liking for England and the English. We are anxious to have them for friends, even for allies, and we believe that the best way to restore the former cordial relations with England is to terminate as promptly as possible the question of Tonquin by the only clear and definite solution—viz., permanent occupation, not only of Tonquin, but also of Annam. England is one of those who are good at heart but haughty, who despise inferior people, but have a great esteem for the great and the resolute, and above all, for success. Then let us succeed, for England will hold her tongue, nay, admire us and seek our friendship. Does she now make any objection to our occupation of Tunis? No; she does not like to cry out for the pleasure of making a noise; she only cries out to frighten, and when she perceives that her cries produce no effect she ceases to exert her lungs. She will do the same in the affairs of Tonquin when we have shown, by the occupation of Hué and other important points of the Empire of Annam, that we are resolute. Do we, besides, injure any English interest in Asia? English trade will derive the same kind of benefit from our occupation of Annam as it has from our colonization of Algeria. As for China, after having depreciated her beyond measure, we are now exalting her to the point of exaggeration. She has Krupp cannon and ironclads, we are told. But she has no money, and she is not mistress of the seas. She has no rapid means of communication, no means of carrying troops and furnishing them with supplies so far from the centre of her power. If, however, she is deficient in many things, she is not wanting in common sense. When she sees that we he tate she endeavours to frighten us. When she finds that we are resolved she will resign herself to our occupation of a country that has never belonged to her. We have great respect and friendship for China, and we do not wish to force the gates of Yunnan against her wishes. We shall only entertain with her own provinces the relations which she may permit in conformity with present treaties, or those that she may agree to. We shall be for her the best neighbours possible. If Yunnan should become, as it was some years back, the scene of a revolt, it would be much more advantageous for China to have near her a country wisely governed than a region always disturbed, in which her rebellious subjects could recruit their forces. Let us, then, maintain friendly relations with China, but do not let us be diverted by her from taking possession of Tonquin and Annam."

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

WE quote the following from the telegrams of the *Times'* Paris correspondent:—

June 15.

A report received from Admiral Pierre on the subject of his bombardment of Majunga states that, after having destroyed the ports of the Hovas on the north-western coast of Madagascar, he appeared off Majunga on May 15 with his five ships. The place was protected by three forts, with 30 guns and 2,000 men. He summoned it to surrender; received first an evasive and then an insulting reply, and at sunrise next morning opened fire at 1,600 yards. The forts replied, but without doing any damage. At 8 o'clock they ceased firing, and the Hova camp was on fire. The French accordingly stopped their firing, the precision of which had spared the trading town on the seashore. At 11 p.m. several large fires appeared, and the Hova quarter was entirely destroyed. The French factory and most of the American and Indian houses escaped. On the 17th the French landed without opposition, and seized upon the west fort, the Hovas retiring inland. The French also occupy the Custom-house, and collect the duties. The French had 31 guns and 825 men.

June 19.

After the capture of Majunga, on the north-western coast of Madagascar, Admiral Pierre, in accordance with his instructions, presented an ultimatum, demanding the recognition of the French protectorate on the north-western coast, under the treaties of 1841, the payment of an indemnity of 1,500,000f., and the settlement of the position of Frenchmen holding property on Hova territory. The Queen having rejected the ultimatum, the Admiral, telegraphing from Tamatave on the 13th inst., reports that he has captured that port and its Custom-house, and destroyed Foulepointe and Tenerive, which belonged to France till the year 1831. The French had suffered no losses, and had proclaimed the state of siege at Tamatave on account of the mixed character of the inhabitants. The principal operation, says the Admiral, is thus accomplished.

The Madagascar Envoys have returned to Paris, and waited on M. Jules Ferry yesterday.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of June 22, says:—The Malagasy Ambassadors have asked to be received a second time by M. Jules Ferry, but no reply has been given to their request. The French Cabinet, it is stated, before entering into any further negotiations, wish to be certain whether they are to be carried on in Paris with the Malagasy Envoys, or whether they are to be pursued at Madagascar itself through the intermediary of M. Baudais, the Commissary of the French Republic there. Fresh telegrams received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from Madagascar state that it has been ascertained that Queen Ranavalo has been dead for the last six months, and that to further their own ends the military party have kept the fact secret. This rumour, however, has been in circulation for some time, and this semi-official repetition of it is no confirmation of its truth.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 9.

THE rain-fall during the week has been considerable, and its good effects on the Agricultural districts will be shown later on. In some places, however, the country is under flood, and communication has been seriously interrupted on both line of railway. The flow of Produce to the port is, therefore, temporarily retarded, and this too at the close of the Cotton season when Wheat and Seeds are expected in volume: on the other hand, the trade in Piece-Goods and other Imports is nearly at a stand-still, as dealers for the time being are unable to supply their constituents in the Mofussil. Freights are dull and decidedly lower: for Liverpool *via* Canal engagements can be made at the unusually low rates of 17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d. for Wheat and perhaps 20s. for measurement: to the Continent, business is seriously hampered by the Quarantine imposed at the Mediterranean Ports in consequence of the outbreak of cholera in Egypt. Dealers in Produce finding that tonnage engagements must be met, have not been slow in embracing the opportunity of raising their prices; and taken as a whole the business out-look at present is far from cheerful. Money is easier at the Presidency Bank, as well as in the open market: Government Paper is devoid of animation, and may remain so until the intentions of Government regarding the new loan are made known on the 16th instant: in the shares market there appears to be a good deal of loose capital offering for investment. Mill stocks are higher, and several new Companies are announced, with the prospect of more to follow. An increase in the area of investment is bound to follow the growth of wealth in the City. Exchange after a slight advance has receded a little, but the closing rates are about 1-32d. higher than those current seven days ago.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay's return for the week ending on Saturday, the 7th instant, shows the following alterations:—

	Amounts.	Increase.	Decrease.
Public Deposits at H. O.	Rs. 33,85,741	Rs. ..	Rs. 8,81,419
Do. do. Branches	,, 16,87,918	,, ..	,, 2,06,851
Other Deposits	,, 1,83,60,366	,, 2,19,420	,, ..
Cash Credits undrawn	,, 4,23,569	,, 1,32,033	,, ..
Govt. & other Authorised Securities	,, 69,42,709	,, ..	,, 35,368
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	,, 13,22,874	,, ..	,, 13,608
Loans	,, 74,55,216	,, 8,79,399	,, ..
Bills Discounted	,, 106,43,056	,, ..	,, 9,17,350
Cash with Correspondents	,, 4,72,761	,, ..	,, 2,64,305
Cash & Currency Notes	,, 90,86,383	,, ..	,, 3,74,088

The difference in the loan and discount accounts shows a falling off in the demand for money to the extent of Rs. 40,000 only. On the other hand, owing to withdrawals of deposits the Cash Balance now stands at 90¾ lakhs—a reduction of 3¾ lakhs when compared with the former week. At the Board meeting on Wednesday last, the rates for accommodation were reduced one per cent. all round. For bills on Calcutta we quote Rs. 99 per cent. for sixty days' sight, Rs. 99⅝ for thirty days', and Rs. 100⅛ for demand.

EXCHANGE on Tuesday morning opened strong on the basis of 1s. 7 15-32d. for demand Bank bills, and 1s. 7¾d. for three months' Credits, and on the following day an advance of 1-32d. was established on these rates. On Thursday the market opened active in consequence of the favorable rate at which the Government telegraphic transfers were sold—namely, 1s. 7 15-32d.—and a rise of about 1-32d. on the quotations of the previous day became general, but before the close of business, a weaker feeling set in, and the advance was lost. The tone during part of next day was steady, but on receipt of rather weaker advices from Calcutta, three months' Credits were placed at 1s. 7¾d. Saturday being a half holiday, the reported transactions were trifling, and on Monday there was little or no change apparent. The following are the closing rates:—

Bank telegraphic transfer	1s. 7 13-32d.
Do. demand ready	1s. 7 15-32d.
Do. demand all July	1s. 7 15-32d.
Do. demand Aug.-Sept.-Oct.	1s. 7 7-16d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7¾ to 25-32d.
Francs, do.	fcs. 2·03½

The business done during the week under review has not been large. Bank bills to a moderate extent have been sold for forward delivery at about 1-32d. under the ready rate. At the moment there is no new feature apparent, and the state of the home markets at the present time holds out very little encouragement to exporters. Bar Silver remains at 50⅝d. per oz., and the shipments consist of £40,000 to Bombay, and £20,000 to Calcutta. We are further informed that £40,000 in Gold has been sent to Bombay. At the next biddings for Council bills, 25 lakhs will be offered, and it is understood that the Transfers "to be allotted will not be influenced by the notice regarding tenders for bills."

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been slowly but steadily declining, and rates have given way nearly ¼ per cent. A comparatively small amount of Paper is reported to have been placed this week. Closing rates are [illegible] per cent. [illegible] cents, Rs. 104.

SHARES.—The Bank of Bombay has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year ended 30th June last. There has been but a limited enquiry for the shares, which have declined to Rs. 780. Some Nationals were done at Rs. 96. Port Canning shares have been in good request, and have risen to Rs. 345. Press Securities were in better demand in the early part of the week, and rates were higher in some cases, but at the close a weaker feeling is apparent, and rates are about the same as those ruling seven days ago. Business has been done in Forts at Rs. 2,825 to Rs. 2,810; Bombay Cottons at Rs. 825 to Rs. 810; Mofussils at Rs. 460 to Rs. 462½; Berars at Rs. 595; New Indians at Rs. 227½ to Rs. 230; and Prince of Wales at Rs. 670 to Rs. 675. Mill shares opened weak, but latterly a stronger feeling set in, and business has been transacted in several stocks at slightly advanced rates. Sales are reported of Albert Edwards at Rs. 547½; Alliances at Rs. 935; Bombay Uniteds at Rs. 1,035; Dhurrumseys at Rs. 600; Empress at Rs. 867½; Hindustans at Rs. 1,160; Hydrabads at Rs. 1,220; Imperials at Rs. 455; Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1,212½; Leopolds at Rs. 1,110; Mahalukshmis at Rs. 950; Mazagons at Rs. 262½; Nationals at Rs. 1,050; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,090; Orientals at Rs. 772½; Victorias at Rs. 890; Western Indias at Rs. 1,050; and People of Indias at Rs. 285. Bombay and Burmah Tradings after falling to Rs. 3,675 close firm at Rs. 3,750 per share. There is a good demand for shares in Treacher and Company and Kemp and Company, Limited, and they have advanced to Rs. 1,075 and Rs. 264 respectively.

The dulness in the Piece-Goods market has been aggravated by the interruption of communication on the railways, and the little demand which existed has been almost put a stop to. The declining state of the Cotton market at home, coupled with the heavy supplies of cloth now in the hands of Native Importers, has again checked business, and the orders going forward just now are less than they usually are at this season of the year. Stocks in the interior are also reported to be heavy.

Local Manufactures remain dull, as preference is generally given to English makes on account of their comparative cheapness. *Yarns.*—The demand for both 30s Water and 40s Mule has fallen off, and prices have given way about ⅛ of an anna per lb. In local manufacture too a like decline has taken place in consequence of the rumoured Franco-Chinese war, and dealers are willing to part with their holdings at lower prices.

METALS.—Notwithstanding the continued firmness at home, the market here for both *Copper* and *Yellow Metal* continues depressed, and prices show no change. We quote Rs. 45 per cwt. for the former and Rs. 35¼ to Rs. 35½ for the latter.

COALS are quiet, and in the absence of transactions prices are purely nominal. We quote:—West Hartley Rs. 12-8 per ton, Welsh Hartley Rs. 12 to Rs. 12-8, Australian Rs. 12, and Cardiff Rs. 13-8 alongside.

COTTON.—With continued dull advices from England, and the estimates that the growing crop in America will be at least seven millions of bales, there has been a complete lull in the demand here, and prices have given way about Rs. 3 per candy. The reduction has failed to attract exporters to any considerable extent, and the few transactions reported are mainly on local account. The rainfall has been general throughout the districts, and in some of them planting operations are in full swing. The locusts are giving some anxiety in Khandeish and the surrounding collectorates.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1883.	1882.	1881.
For the Week	5,126	14,862	17,576
Since 1st September	16,90,346	17,73,316	12,07,816
,, 1st January	15,07,976	15,25,732	10,70,014
Clearances to G. Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	3,205	7,955	14,919
Since 1st January	11,18,583	12,39,272½	7,31,726½
Clearances to China and Calcutta.			
For the Week	276	1,152	1,748
Since 1st January	61,402	57,384	46,708

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Fine Oomrawuttee	Rs. 168	— 4·36
F. G. do.	,, 162	— 4·22
Good do.	,, 156-157	— 4·09
F. G. F. do.	,, 150-151	— 3·94
Fine Dhollera	,, 170	— 4·42
F. G. do.	,, 163	— 4·21
Good do.	,, 155-157	— 4·09
F. G. F. do.	,, 150	— 3·91
Machine Ginned Broach	,, 180	— 4·64
Good Bengal	,, 133	— 3·48
Do. Western	,, 155-156	— 4·06
F. G. F. do.	,, 150	— 3·91
Good Dharwar Sawginned	,, 162-163	— 4·26
Compta	,, 140-142	— 3·71

WHEAT.—Notwithstanding the receipt of advices of favourable harvest prospects in England, there has been a good enquiry here for Export, cargo being wanted to fill up the steamers on the berth, which are prepared to accept very low rates of freight. The reported business, although not very large, has been on a fair scale, considering that wet weather has been continuous during the week. Most descriptions have been dealt in, at an advance of 8 annas to Rs. 1½ per candy. We quote:—White Pessie No. 1 Rs. 33 to Rs. 33¾; Yellow Rs. 28 to Rs. 28½; Luskari Rs. 26½ to Rs. 27; Catha Rs. 24½ to Rs. 24¾ per candy.

Linseed has been more enquired for, and a considerable number of purchases were made in order to secure the low rates of freights offered by going steamers. The price in consequence has advanced to Rs. 5-7½ per cwt.

Rapeseed is quiet, the business going on being of a restricted character. We quote Guzerat Rs. 7 per cwt.; Cawnpore Rs. 6-10. Some Brown Cawnpore was done as low as Rs. 5-14 per cwt.

Poppy Seed.—A good many transactions were done on export account at Rs. 5-12 per cwt.

Gingelly and *Mustard Seed* being almost out of stock, we are unable to give quotations at present.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	780
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	865
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	1 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,330	250	12½	5 do.	96

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-7
Carolas	,, 242
Mexican Dollars	,, 222½
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 234
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	,, 106-8
Gold Leaf	,, 19-15
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-15
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-12-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-12-6
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 19-5

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 7th July as compared with the statement of 30th June:—

LIABILITIES.	June 30. Rs.	July 7. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	23,75,000	23,75,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	42,67,163	33,85,741
Do. do. at Branches	18,94,769	16,87,918
Other Deposits	1,81,40,946	1,83,60,366
Post Bills	9,706	21,442
Cash Credits undrawn	2,91,536	4,23,569
	3,69,79,120	3,62,54,039
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	69,78,077	69,42,709
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	13,36,482	13,22,874
Loans, on Security of do	65,75,817	74,55,216
Current Accounts, overdrawn	8,985	9,212
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,15,60,406	1,06,43,056
Stamps	3,083	3,075
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,53,753 Amt. applied in reduction 2,35,000	3,18,753	3,18,753
Cash Balances with Correspondents	7,37,066	4,72,761
Cash and Currency Notes	94,60,471	90,86,383
	3,69,79,120	3,62,54,039

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Berenicia, 1,701 tons, Captain J. Munro, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Calcutta (22nd June), with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

THE French steamer Cheribon, 2,393 tons, Captain E. Essaires, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Marseilles (18th June), with a cargo of 35,000 tiles. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain W. H. Rathwell, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Ahmed Adownee, Mr. Alli bin Ahmed, and 24 deck.

THE ship Oakland, 1,192 tons, Captain George Mitchell, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from New York (14th Mar), via Zanzibar, with the following cargo:—1,000 bales domestics, 1,000 bales sheeting, 31,500 boxes kerosine-oil, 2 cases wax paper, and 1,680 packages sharkfins. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Taria Topun.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Geelong, 1,837 tons, Captain P. W. Case, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant, from London (8th June), with the following cargo:—500 bundles steel, 24 cases champagne, 9 bundles ivory, 36 boxes brandy, 411 packages piece-goods, 28 packages varnish, 12 cases soap, 12 packages shawls, 127 cases wine and spirit, 6 cases wool, 6 cases boats, 21 cases medicine, 90 packages stationery, 38 cases provisions, 8 cases acid, 82 packages empty bottles, 11 packages coalpitch, 381 packages colours and paints, 411 packages papers, 7 cases cochineals, 76 barrels cement, 156 bundles spades, 203 packages beer, 21 packages stores, 80 boxes silver, 61 bars iron, 599 planks, and some packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
7	Geelong (s)	Case	London, June 8.
	Cheribon (s)	Essaires	Marseilles, June 18.
8	Oakland	Mitchell	New York, Mar. 14.
	Berenicia (s)	Munro	Calcutta, June 22.
	Ravenna (s)	Stewart	London, June 12.
9	Taledo (s)	[illegible]	[illegible]

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
9	Burmah (s)	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Ravenna, to China, &c.
Steamer Geelong, to China, &c.
Steamer Cherribon, to Marseilles via Kurrachee.
Steamer Khandalla, to London via Kurrachee, &c.
Steamer Mecca, to Zanzibar, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
5	Udston	Hampshire	London, April 7.
	Brahmin	Sowells	Auckland, April 17.
	County of Berwick	Richards	Mauritius, June 19.

DEPARTURES.

July 5.—Steamers Reliance, Medina and Maharaja.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Alpine s—11 cases plate glass, Sorabjee Nowrojee.
Rydal Hall s—136 kegs iron rose nails, Abdoolally Goolamhoosein.

FROM LONDON.

Merton Hall s—25 cases claret, W. Watson and Co.
Khandalla s—12 cases claret, P. Gerrard.
Merriman s—6 cases old tom, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mertan Hall s—168 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 106 bales cotton, Lalchund Ramdayall; 300 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Florida s—500 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, Hajee Faizulla Khakey; 6 bales skins, Peraj Khan Mahomed; 5 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee Eduljee.
Khandalla s—3,125 cwts wet dates, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Fern Holme s—250 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 5,999 cwts linseed, F. Masotti and Co; 12 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Guy Mannering s—17,500 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

C. Monarch—250 tons old iron, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR HULL.

Roskenna Bay s—9,642 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Trowbridge—5,250 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.
Castle Gate s—62½ cwts horns, F. Sauquet and Co; 522 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Roisby s—9,999½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Surrey s—1½ cwts mowra flowers, F. Sauquet and Co; 270 bales cotton wast Volkart Brothers; 140 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty.

FOR HAMBURG.

Toledo s—1,100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FROM TRIESTE.

Bokhara s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Bokhara s—32 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Corinth s—1,422 cwts mowra flowers, Ralli Brothers.
Cherehan s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Geelong s—150 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co; 75 bales twist, John Campbell and Co; 45 bales twist, Manore Hurackchund.
Ravenna s—40 bales twist, Dadabhoy Ruttonjee.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Geelong s—50 cwts colombo roots, Hajee Abdoola Esmail and Co.
Ravenna s—118 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kangra s—97 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass; 236 bales cotton, Jokeeram Sagurmull; 200 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—24 cwts sandlawood, Haoo Kurson; 210 cwts broken glass, Megjee Jeewan; 175 cwts broken glass, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 43¼ cwts murlavang, Khakeebhoy Nanjee; 20 cwts murlavang, Ludhabhoy Tarmahomed; 19½ cwts murlavang, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy; 40 bales cotton, F. Mansing; 26 bales cotton J. Moolchund; 71 bales cotton, D. Dwarkabux; 10 bales cotton, R. Moorlidhur; 150 bales cotton, R. Rajaram; 80 bales cotton, Dewcuran Ramcoover; 43 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 29 bales cotton, Hurmookroy Govindram; 1 bale cotton and 300 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 14 bales twist, Curumally Cassimjee; 130 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.; 50 bales twist, Framjee Rustomjee Papa; 200 bales twist, Tata and Co.; 200 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 26 bales twist, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 125 bales twist, S. N. Talati and Co.; 100 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 100 bales twist, Parai S. and W Co.; 200 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 125 bales twist, E. L. Moolchund; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 50 bales twist, Ruttonjee Jewraj; 15½ cwts. sharkfins and fishmaws, R. Fazul.
Ravenna s—51 bales cotton, Moolchund Suntookchund; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co: 150 bales twist Bhugwandass Narondass; 300 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 200 bales twist, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 35 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 41 bales cotton, Motichund Suntookchund.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenna s—43 bales grey T. cloth and 32 bales long cloth, David Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 8th July, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·636
Temperature of the Air	79·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew-Point	76·5
Relative humidity of Air	·915
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·1
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W. WSW, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	530
Fall of Rain*	3·15
Total fall during the month	8·60
,, year	22·70
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 9th	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 8.

Shortland, Major, R. A., from leave, from England.
Mansel, Lieut., Oxford L. I., from leave, from England.
Mayne, Capt., H. E. the Governor's Body Guard, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 9.

Shortland, Major, R. A., to join, to Nussecrabad.
Luckharnt, Lieut.-Col., Ex. Const. Officer, on leave, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, July 10.

There will be drill at the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 11th instant, at 9 p.m. All members are requested to attend. Rifles and accoutrements will be issued at the Town Hall.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. and Adjt., B.V.R.C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

BLINDNESS.

ONE-THIRD of those suffering from blindness can trace their calamity to the use of common spectacles, or lenses imperfectly adapted to the sight. Messrs. LAWRENCE and MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, personally adapt their IMPROVED METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street Poona daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, when are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
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A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. TIMAVO and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.
SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT, ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.
Prices &c. &c. &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.
Plain square Piano......Rs. 33 per month or Rs. 750
Sympathetic square ...... ,, 36 ,, or ,, 825
Semi-grand, on three legs ,, 6 ,, or ,, 1,375
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM—June 19, at Skelmorlie Castle, Ayrshire, N.B., the wife of James N. Graham, of a son.
SHUTTLEWORTH—June 21, at Wellington Crescent, Ramsgate, Kent, the wife of A. T. Shuttleworth, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARRIES—June 29, at Dharmsala, the wife of Capt. S. K. Harries, Devonshire Regiment, of a son.
McDONALD—June 5, at Dacca, the wife of W. H. McDonald, Supdt., Dacca Water Works, of a son.
MONKS—July 1, at Lucknow, the wife of J. H. Monks, Police Force, of a son.
PALMER—June 30, at Dibrooghur, Mrs. Tom Palmer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ABBOTT—LAING—July 3, at Calcutta, Capt. H. A. Abbott, 15th Sikhs, to Isabella Agnes, daughter of the late Robert Laing, of Kindar Lodge, Kirkcudbrightshire.
DESILVA—BROWN—June 27, at Burisal, Cecil Gasper, son of the late Anthony DeSilva, of Shibpore, to Alice Jessie, daughter of E. S. Brown, of Burisal.
HYDE—MURPHY—July 4, at Pallaveram, Humphrey William Hyde, to Winifred, daughter of the late Sergt. Michael Murphy, of the E. A. V. Company.
SKEEN—SMITHE—June 30, at Patiala, Surgeon-Major A. Skeen, M. B., I. M. D., to Lilla Livingstone, daughter of the late W. Forster Smithe, of Staplefield Place, Sussex.

DEATHS.

CARBERY—June 4, at Allahabad, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Carbery, aged 10 months and 6 days.
GREGORY—July 3, at Allahabad, Selina Maria, the wife of R. R. Gregory.
KEENE—July 4, at Cawnpore, infant son of C. J. Keene, aged 6 days.
MELVILLE—July 7, at Calcutta, James Melville, Esq., Commander, B. I. S. N. Company's Service.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1883.

IT was hardly necessary to say more than has been said to vindicate the financial policy of Lord Ripon's Government from Mr. Stanhope's criticisms. The figures and conclusions of the honourable member for Lynn have been sufficiently discussed to clear the public mind of any misconception which his statement may have caused. At the same time, it was perhaps necessary, in the interests of general information, to place authoritatively upon record the actual condition of certain branches of Indian finance, so that future critics may be able to avoid the errors which led Mr. Stanhope astray. The Resolution of the Government of India on Public Works Expenditure, which appeared in our columns on Friday, serves this purpose admirably. In a brief and comprehensive form we now possess an accurate comparison of income and expenditure under this head. Mr. Stanhope, it may be remembered, stumbled into fundamental errors by misunderstanding the value of figures. He increased the confusion by false reasoning; and completed it by directly avoiding the issue which the drift of his remarks obviously tended to challenge. Thus Mr. Stanhope hoped the House "would not to-night wander into any general discussion on the merits of public works in India. Everybody admitted," he went on to say, "that the extension of public works was of paramount importance to the development of the resources of India, and most people would also gladly recognize the fact that that outlay, notwithstanding many mistakes and some waste, had been substantially a successful outlay, which was year by year bringing, upon the whole, good returns into the Exchequer. But should they not all admit also that any such outlay must not be increased beyond what India could safely bear, and that it ought to be made upon fixed principles, not liable to constant variation?" Having attenuated his charge to the narrowest limits—so as, in fact, to avoid any precise statement which his opponents might fasten to—he proceeded by means of figures—sometimes misquoted and generally misapplied—to establish a series of accusations against the Indian administration which, if they meant anything at all, overthrew the truisms with which he prefaced his discourse. It is all very well to acknowledge that public works are of paramount importance to Indian prosperity, but what is the value of such an admission if the energy and enterprise of the country are to be starved by a parsimonious restriction of the funds by which these works of "paramount importance" are to be carried out? If Mr. Stanhope's recommendations were to be accepted in the face of the actual state of affairs, and not of that described by him, the result would be practically an abandonment of the policy in the wisdom of which, he acknowledged everybody concurred.

We have already pointed out in these columns that Mr. Stanhope went astray at the outset by employing the gross instead of the net figures. His next blunder was even more misleading and not quite so ingenuous. He described certain items of increase in the expenditure on public works, without relation to compensating expansion in the receipts; and by omitting to mention the normal progression in revenue, asked the House to believe that the expenditure was being increased beyond what India was able to bear. Such a contention as this is so obviously hollow that nothing but a deplorable paucity of information (to put it mildly) among the speakers could have accounted for its being advanced at all. Possibly it might have been promptly exposed even with the unfavourable conditions under which the debate was carried on, had not Mr. Stanhope mystified his hearers by a description of local expenditure which none of them seemed able to correct. Taking the acknowledged increase in provincial and local expenditure, he sought to attribute this to the Government of India, and drew a comparison between the sums expended on public works in the early years of Lord Ripon's rule and those of his predecessor. Mr. Stanhope was, perforce, compelled to acknowledge that "part of this increased expenditure on public works was, of course, due, as the noble lord, the Secretary of State for War, had told the House, to the activity of the provincial Governments and local bodies in the construction out of funds at their disposal of minor local improvements very necessary for the progress and development of the country." He followed this up with the assertion that in this "there was a great danger," and proceeded to observe "that the provincial Governments had in April, 1882, accumulated very large balances owing to restrictions put upon their expenditure in previous years. These balances were being spent at the rate of one-and-a-half million a year, and though this expenditure was perfectly legitimate, and an essential consequence of the contracts entered into with the provincial Governments, it was evident that in another year these balances would be exhausted, and they would of necessity have to curtail their expenditure on this head to an enormous extent, or to devise some fresh means of raising revenue." The admission of Mr. Stanhope and the remarks with which it is accompanied give a very inadequate description both of the proceedings of the provincial and local authorities, and the responsibility of the Supreme Government thereanent. The Resolution we have already referred to throws a fresh light on the matter. "In any examination of Provincial transactions," say the Government, "it must be distinctly remembered that, under the decentralisation system established during Lord Mayo's Government, the provincial Governments administer resources assigned to them periodically, and that the Imperial Government has no control over them during the term of the contract." With this primary condition laid down, we are better able to appreciate how far increase or retrenchment can be charged against, or credited to, the Supreme Government. As to the actual facts, it is of first importance to note that in the corrected figures no increase can be discovered under the head of purely Imperial expenditure. The heads under which increase has taken place are Provincial and Local. But the expenditure under the first head has increased solely because Provincial Governments have been expending the balances allowed to accumulate in consequence of the stoppage of expenditure during the Afghan War. Of this it need only be said that the average of the eight years 1876-7 to 1883-4 is less than the average expenditure of the first of these years, that the accumulations are therefore being disbursed with prudence and discrimination, and that in any case the responsibility of the Supreme Government is strictly limited by the terms of their contract with the provincial Governments. During the period reviewed by Mr. Stanhope, the contract in force was that negotiated by Lord Lytton's Government. In 1882-3, the Resolution tells us, "the periodical revision took place, and new contracts for five years were entered into, the net financial result of which was an improvement in Imperial resources of about £387,000 per annum." It may, therefore, be taken that this portion of Mr. Stanhope's indictment is completely disposed of. As to local expenditure, that is to say, the funds expended by local boards and committees, "they are entirely beyond Imperial control, and in a great measure beyond that of the provincial Government." We may be certain of one thing, however, namely, that local committees are not likely to expend more than they can help or than they are able to pay. When the powers of these bodies are extended, the difficulty will probably be that they will not be sufficiently liberal or progressive. In either case their proceedings cannot be directly chargeable to the Supreme Government.

The actual state of affairs is very well summarized in the Government Resolution. The figures published cover the eleven years from 1873-4 to 1883-4 inclusive. Under the Famine Division we find that the annual average outlay on Relief Works during the first eight years of the series was £808,664, and that in the last three years £750,000. "Taking the division of Ordinary as a whole," we read, "it may be said with general accuracy that, during the last eleven years, the Imperial expenditure has been stationary, except as augmented by the subsidized railways, and that the Provincial and Local transactions have not outstepped, and in fact have in some cases fallen within, the normal increment of the revenues upon which they are based. The outlay under the two latter heads will be less in 1884-5 and subsequent years, owing to the depletion of the balances already referred to." With respect to the Productive division, the increase in revenue after paying all charges for interest has been £2,121,616 in eleven years. The Resolution sums up the results of the eleven years' Public Works administration as follows:—"The net Imperial expenditure, excluding Famine, has been reduced by £1,893,271, and the revenue from Productive Works has been increased by £2,121,616, notwithstanding that £54,543,202 have been added to the 'Productive' debt, and that 4,505 miles of new railway have been opened up to this date, while 1,602 miles more are under construction." With regard to the railways, it deserves to be noted that on a capital cost of £143,171,856, the net earnings, including interest, were 5·37 per cent. The State Railways alone earned 3·03 per cent., and 4·12 per cent. if the Punjab Northern, Indus Valley and Kandahar lines be excluded. We venture to think that the statement of the Government of India proves not only that the expenditure on Public Works has not been excessive, but that it has fallen short of what the prosperity of the country warrants and is demanded by its requirements. Sir Lepel Griffin said in London the other day that ten times the present amount of railway accommodation would not be too much for India. There is, in fact, practically no limit to the extent to which Productive works might be carried. They are in themselves a profitable undertaking, and so far from India being unable to meet further expenditure, as Mr. Stanhope implied, every mile of railway adds to the wealth of the country, increases the sources of income, and lightens the burden of taxation on the population.

IT would be interesting to learn the names of the medical men who are described by Reuter as "some English doctors" and have expressed an opinion that the present outbreak of cholera in Egypt is due to importation from Bombay. Whether the cholera was imported from this city, is not a matter of opinion at all, but a matter of fact, which can only be decided upon evidence that can be weighed and sifted. Is there any evidence whatever on the point? Apparently not; for there is not even a reference to it in the loose statements which have been set afloat by irresponsible French writers, and are now said to be supported by the equally random assertions of "some English" medicos. It has never been alleged that cholera has broken out on board any vessel on her way to Egypt from Bombay. If a case of the kind had occurred the affected steamers would have been quarantined. The first outbreak took place not at any port where steamers from India touch, but at Damietta, which is quite out of the line of communication. This of itself ought to have sufficed to estop such an absurd allegation as that put forward. We say that the allegation is absurd, for the length of the sea voyage from this port to Egypt is in itself a sufficient quarantine, seeing that its minimum duration of eleven days exceeds the period during which the germ of the disease can lie dormant. The inquiries made by order of the British authorities when first this charge was levelled against the Bombay shipping, proved that there was no foundation for it. Our Suez correspondent, in a letter which we publish to-day, shows that while the Egyptian Sanitary Board has been enforcing vexatious quarantine regulations against Bombay vessels on account of a few sporadic cases in this city, an epidemic of cholera had been allowed to get head in Damietta, and spread to a number of other towns. The insanitary condition of Egypt at the best of times is well known; but after the late war it became intensified to such an extent that an outbreak of cholera or plague became inevitable.

THE falling off in the Salt Revenue which was so marked in April last, when the amount of duty realised was some 10 lakhs less than in April, 1882, was not maintained in May. The official returns just issued show that in the latter month 2,929 maunds paid duty, realising Rs. 57,19,000, as compared to 2,826 maunds, realising Rs. 53,17,000, in the corresponding month of last year. So that the rather startling deficiency of ten lakhs on the salt returns as compared with 1882-83 resulting from the operations of the first month in the new financial year 1883-84, has already been reduced by four lakhs in the succeeding month.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 22.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN has taken a signal revenge on the Whigs for the moderation they have imposed on the Cabinet this year with regard to its proposed measures of legislation, by putting forth at Birmingham a frankly audacious programme on behalf of the Radical party. The importance of Mr. Chamberlain's speech was at first obscured by the greater interest attaching to Mr. Bright's speeches; but it is now clearly seen that Mr. Bright himself is a Conservative as compared with his younger colleague, who claims to represent the Liberalism of the future, and who has made a bid for the support of the masses of a far more startling character than any English Minister ever before hazarded. Mr. Chamberlain has at least the merit of being straightforward. "What do we want?" he asks, and he answers this question by saying that he and his friends want manhood suffrage, equal electoral districts, and payment of members of Parliament. With the scorn which he may well feel for colleagues of the Lord Hartington type, Mr. Chamberlain goes on to say that he may not get all he wants from them, but at all events he will squeeze the Whigs dry before flinging them aside. It is obvious that the articles of Mr. Chamberlain's creed amount to a confession of faith in the French type of democracy as the most natural and the best basis of political society, and the fulfilment of his designs would entail the complete reconstruction of English institutions. This is why such men as Mr. Labouchere rapturously applaud Mr. Chamberlain's speech. Give us a democracy of this kind, they say, with members of Parliament paid to execute the mandates of their constituents and to have no will of their own, and we will soon pull down the House of Lords and the Established Church, and distribute landed property among the multitude. The Whigs who are free from the trammels of office have taken alarm already at this opening of a new revolutionary agitation, and their repugnance to Mr. Chamberlain explains the withdrawal of Mr. Goschen, Lord Ampthill, and several other moderate Liberals of note from the Cobden Club. The President of the Board of Trade is to take the chair at the dinner of the Club this year, and Sir Charles Dilke is to propose the toast of "The strangers," which will be replied to by M. Clémençeau—a man whom two years ago I ventured to describe as holding towards Gambetta an analogous position to that which Mr. Chamberlain occupied with regard to Mr. Bright. Mr. Cobden himself, who was anything but a Democrat, would assuredly repudiate, if he were now alive, the Radical development taken by the Club which bears his name; and it is not surprising that many sincere Free Traders think it necessary to protest against the Jacobinical tone which Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke propose giving to the proceedings of a Club founded only to promote the spread of true doctrines of political economy. I daresay, however, Mr. Gladstone knows what he is saying when he tells the electors of Midlothian that he can see no signs yet of a probable disruption of his coalition Ministry. The Hartington faction have eaten so much dirt already that they will find no difficulty in remaining in office along with a colleague who holds views that they absolutely detest. Mr. Chamberlain will, in the long run, be their master, for he has a programme of his own, while they have none. In this respect, unfortunately, they resemble the Conservatives, who seem to live from hand to mouth, and to have no well-defined plan for opposing a determined resistance to schemes which excite in their minds a feeling of holy horror. Take, for instance, the question of the reduction of the county franchise. It is a foregone conclusion that this enlargement of the county constituencies will be the great measure of next Session, and that the Conservatives will not oppose it "in principle." They will, however, ask that it be coupled with a redistribution of seats. Now, this condition which they wish to attach to the extension of the franchise is extremely vague, and may turn out to be no safeguard whatever. The Conservative leaders seem hardly to have realized the fact that, with a uniform franchise once established for burroughs and counties, the argument in favour of splitting the country up into equal electoral districts will be immensely strengthened. This, certainly, is not what they mean when they speak of the necessity for a redistribution of seats; but why, then, do they not tell us what they do mean? Unless the line of resistance be more clearly drawn, the Conservative party may find itself committed by its acceptance of the "principle" of a Bill for extending the county franchise to a perilously near approach to the recognition of the democratic theory that representation should depend merely on the counting of heads.

For perhaps the first time in his life Mr. Bright appeared to feel embarrassed in defending himself last Monday on the charge of having committed a breach of privilege. Very reluctantly he admitted that the word "alliance," which he had used to designate the fortuitous combination of Conservatives and Home Rulers against the Ministry, could not be justified. It was, he said, the first word that rose to his lips,—a strange plea for so practised an orator to put forward,—and he had not meant it to be inferred that any formal treaty had been signed between the regular Opposition and the Parnellites. I must say that I admire Mr. Bright for his courage in refusing to withdraw the epithet "Irish rebels," which he had attached to the Home Rulers. He is the first distinguished public man who has ventured openly to state the notorious fact that the Parnellites are subsidised by the enemies of England in the United States to upset the authority of the Queen's Government in Ireland. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, without rejecting this imputation, tried to show that Mr. Bright himself had incited Irishmen to engage in political agitation, and to look for support to their fellow-countrymen beyond the Atlantic; and it is true that both Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone said foolish things years ago, but they never consciously promoted disloyalty. Many English Liberals used to believe that Irish agitators were loyal at heart, and that, if grievances were redressed, Ireland would gladly [illegible] the continuance of the connexion with England; and it was for this reason that Lord John [illegible] and other prominent Liberals used to advocate the abolition of what they regarded as "the costly pageant of the Viceroyalty." The reception given on Wednesday to Mr. M'Carthy's motion to a like effect shows how times have changed. Liberals now cling to the Viceroyalty as the embodiment of imperial authority in the midst of a hostile population; and it was a singularly foolish proceeding on Mr. M'Carthy's part to bring forward his motion just at a time when Lord Spencer has, by his firm and vigilant administration, shown of how much use a capable Viceroy can be to the Empire. Several even of Mr. M'Carthy's own colleagues forsook him, and the *Freeman's Journal* is so ungrateful as to tell him that he is on the wrong tack altogether, and that the Viceroyalty ought to be maintained as the only remaining emblem of Ireland's claim to have a separate and independent government.

The Home Rule party is evidently disorganized at present, but Mr. Parnell keeps steadily to his main purpose of discrediting whichever English party happens to be in power. He has succeeded by pertinacious opposition in compelling Sir Henry James to announce that he despairs of carrying the Criminal Procedure Bill into law this Session, and that he will not, therefore, proceed further with this measure. Such is the first untoward result of the delegation of a large portion of the business of the House of Commons to Grand Committees. It will be remembered that Mr. Gladstone has more than once proclaimed his trust in this principle of "devolution" as the best mode of solving the difficult problem, how the House of Commons was to get through with its work. But the principle has failed. One great Bill has already been abandoned, and it is by no means unlikely that the other Bills referred to Grand Committees will share the same fate. "Devolution" has really increased materially the labours of members of Parliament, without in the slightest degree shortening procedure; nay, it has multiplied the opportunities for obstruction by allowing objections to be discussed, first of all, in Grand Committees, and afterwards in the whole House. The new system is, therefore, justly unpopular, and I doubt if Mr. Gladstone will propose to renew it for another year.

For some reason or other which cannot be understood, the Prime Minister, after arranging to take the Agricultural Holdings Bill first, so that it might be sent up in good time to the House of Lords, changed his mind at the last moment, and gave precedence to the Corrupt Practices Bill. Possibly, the Radicals imagined that, once the Tenants' Compensation Bill was safe, the Opposition would block the progress of the Corrupt Practices Bill. But the Conservatives have nothing to gain by the continuance of corrupt practices. On the contrary, having less money to spend than the Liberals, they are more interested in having elections pure. The Ministerial Bill is welcome to the majority of candidates on both sides, in so far as it will help to reduce expenditure at elections. Nor do I think that any penalty, even that of disqualification for life from sitting in Parliament, can be too severe for a candidate who wilfully corrupts a constituency. But the great blot in the Bill is the omission to define agency, coupled with the provision that a candidate may be visited with the severest penalties for the acts of an agent. The general consensus of opinion yesterday was that either a strict definition of what constitutes agency must be given in the Bill, or that election judges must be entrusted with an equitable jurisdiction to determine whether the conduct of so-called agents in regard to treating and bribery is binding on the candidate or not. When the Bill has been passed, I do not for a moment imagine that the morality of the constituencies will be in the least degree improved. Local attorneys are skilful in evading such laws, and candidates will find that, if they have to spend less at election times, they will have to spend more beforehand in nursing their boroughs or counties.

Mr. Gladstone has always been famous for jobbery. The Ewelme Rectory scandal was one of the chief causes of the public discredit into which his Ministry fell in 1873. But he has never perpetrated a worse job than the nomination of an ex-Private Secretary of his own, Mr. Godley, to succeed Sir Louis Mallett in the appointment of Permanent Under-Secretary for India. Mr. Godley is, for a politician, quite a young man, and he has no special knowledge of Indian affairs. An absurd attempt has been made in the House of Commons to turn the tables on Lord George Hamilton, who complained of the new Under-Secretary's youth and inexperience, by reminding Lord George that he himself was younger than Mr. Godley when he held the post of Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India. But the two offices are quite distinct. Lord George Hamilton has been trained to Parliamentary work, and [illegible] equal to the task of representing the India Office in the House of Commons. The Permanent Under-Secretary, on the other hand, is practically the chief of our immense body of officials, whose work he should be able to dissect and control; and it is a shameful abuse of power to put Mr. Godley in such a position. But, no doubt, the Government wishes to have men at the head of the India Office who will execute its commands without hesitation. The India Office is now to be governed, nominally, by three men, Lord Kimberley, Mr. J. K. Cross, and Mr. Godley, all of whom are new to the business; but this slight disqualification is apparently to be held of no account, as they all have the supreme merit of being perfectly devoted to Mr. Gladstone. Sir Louis Mallett also was a strong partisan: but, then, he was an expert in matters of trade and finance. Even *Truth* condemns the Godley job as most disgraceful to the Government.

The arrangements have been completed for holding a public meeting in St. James's Hall next Monday to demand the withdrawal of the Ilbert Bill. Resolutions will be proposed censuring the Bill, and appointing a deputation to wait on Lord Kimberley. You will see in Wednesday's *Times* a long advertisement giving the names of those Anglo-Indians who have joined the Committee. I am glad to say that Indian ex-officials have come forward in great numbers to support the movement. Among them are Sir A. Arbuthnot, Sir A. Cotton, two ex-Chief Commissioners of Assam, General Hopkinson and Colonel Keatinge, and Mr. A. Rogers of Bombay. Since the list was published, several Bombay names have been added, including Mr. A. R. Scobie, Q. C., and Mr. J. K. Bythell. As the Government of India appears to lay great stress on the minute written by Sir C. Sargent, the Chief Justice of Bombay, in favour of the Bill, it may be right to state that Sir Charles gave no opinion whatever as to the opportuneness of the Bill or its desirability from a political point of view. He simply said that the removal of the anomaly complained of by Mr. Gupta might be effected without injury to the administration of the law in the Bombay Presidency. I may also mention that a very distinguished Anglo-Indian, who when consulted a good many years ago about this proposed change in the law thought there was nothing unreasonable in it, makes no secret now of his opinion that, having regard to the unanimous and vehement opposition it has encountered among the class of unofficial Europeans whom it specially affects, no practical statesman would proceed with the Bill. But we are governed now, not by practical statesmen, but by humanitarians who have debauched their minds with the perpetual repetition of catch phrases full of high-flown sentiment about liberty, equality, and the rights of man generally.

Lord Wolseley's evidence against the Channel Tunnel is remarkably clever. Every one must admire the ingenious use he makes of his own experience in seizing the line of the Suez Canal to show how easily an enemy could possess himself of the Dover end of the Tunnel before a commerce-loving English Ministry could overcome its reluctance to destroy so important a public work. Lord Wolseley also deserves credit for having taken advantage of this opportunity to state how weak our Army is really is for purposes of defence. He seems not at all afraid of being classed by Mr. Bright along with the Duke of Cambridge as one of those "people out of Bedlam" who say it would be a mistake to let the Tunnel be constructed.

The Duke of Connaught seems to fare better at the hands of the present Ministry than his brother, the Duke of Albany. He is to get an Indian division this year, and the command of the Bombay Army next year. He will thus be qualifying for the command-in-chief of the British Army, a post which the Liberals would gladly see occupied by some less intractable soldier than the sturdy Duke of Cambridge.

The complimentary dinner to Mr. Henry Irving promises to be most successful. I have taken a ticket for myself, not because I am an infatuated admirer of Irving, but for the sake of being present at a very interesting ceremony. It is understood that the Prince of Wales means to come to the dinner.

The Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace this week has attracted immense audiences. I went down on Monday and Wednesday, as I had never been at one of these festivals before. Nothing could have been more impressive and thrilling than the singing of the chorus accompanied by the organ and full orchestra, the musicians and singers numbering altogether 4,000. The solo parts sounded feeble in the enormous space, Madame Alboni's voice alone being heard to advantage. It is odd that any one should reproach the English people with not being musical, and call upon them to establish a College of Music in order to wipe out this reproach on the country. Where else in the world could you collect at short notice so admirably disciplined a host of instrumentalists and singers, and such an audience to listen to them with enraptured attention hour after hour through a long summer's afternoon?

A reaction has at last set in in favour of beer. The Parisian doctors are prescribing this beverage in the hospitals as the most wholesome and nutritious drink for invalids. It will be curious if the French should set us the fashion of drinking beer again instead of Gladstone claret.

J. M. M.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 9.

The federation of Victoria and New South Wales has been made a practical question.

At a festival over the union of the two colonies by railway, a large deputation, including clergymen, urged the Victorian premier to press for the annexation of the South Sea Islands as the only means of controlling the iniquitous labour traffic.

General Haines intends to make a tour of Australia after visiting his Tasmanian property.

Vigorous efforts are being made by the Victorian Commissioners for the Calcutta Exhibition, to have a good representation.

The union of all Presbyterian churches in Australia is proposed.

A large order for mining plant has been received in Melbourne from India.

Ostrich farming is proving successful in New South Wales.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PANIC AT BRINDISI.

BRINDISI, JULY 8.

The population here, fearing cholera, refused today to allow the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Surat to land the Bombay mails of the 19th ultimo. The steamer therefore proceeded to Trieste to land them there.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, JULY 8.

Some English doctors now in Egypt have expressed their opinion that the present attack of cholera was originally imported from Bombay.

CAREY, THE INFORMER.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Carey, the informer, has left Dublin, but his destination is unknown. He has received no reward from the Government for his evidence in the Phœnix Park murder trials, nor has he been formally pardoned for his own participation in the crime.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JULY 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 6th instant.

ADEN, JULY 9.

The s. s. Raffaele Rubattino, which left Bombay on the 1st instant at noon, arrived at Aden this morning.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats steady.

Fair Dhollera	3 13-16d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7 7-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. "	83½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
5 per cent. French Rentes	108¼
Bar Silver	50⅝
Oriental Bank shares	£14
Chartered "	£23
" Mercantile "	£16
Hongkong and Shanghai	£56 10

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(JULY 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
N.B.—Zanzibar-Mozambique cable still interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, July 8.

10 p.m.	79·3

MONDAY, July 9.

6 a.m.	80·3
10 a.m.	81·7
2 p.m.	79·6
4 p.m.	78·7

THE Hon. Mr. Rivers Thompson, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, arrived at Calcutta from Darjeeling on Friday.

IN accordance with the wishes of the Government of Bengal, the Committee of the Calcutta Tea Syndicate have decided upon applying for space in the Exhibition to be held in Calcutta during the next cold season, for the display of samples of Indian teas, and for the holding of "afternoon teas" with the object of making the production of India better known to the numerous visitors from other countries who are likely to attend.

AT the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service held last month Mr. Reginald Barrow, son of the well-known Secretary of the Bombay Town Council and Corporation, was one of the successful competitors.

THE amount of cotton exported from Berar this season to the 23rd June was 308,278 bales, as compared to 322,992 bales for the corresponding period of last year.

NEWS reaches us (*Englishman*) from the frontier that the Ameer recently announced publicly that the Government of India had resolved to grant him annually a large subsidy. His object in publishing this announcement is not quite clear. Apparently he thought it was calculated to increase his influence; but possibly, by causing him to be regarded as a pensioner of the Indian Government, it may have an opposite effect.

THE question of the education and training of lady medical practitioners has been receiving attention in Bengal as well as in Bombay. Last year the Principal and Council of the Calcutta Medical College were asked for their opinion as to the admission of females to the Medical College classes. The suggestion originated with Mr. Croft, who proposed to recommend to the University the admission of female candidates to the examination for L. M. S. if they passed the Entrance Examination. But the Council of the College unanimously agreed that the lowering of the qualification for entrance to the College would be a very unwise step to take, whilst some ungallant members asserted the general unfitness of the sex for the practice of the medical profession. Dr. Coates, however, has earned the gratitude of the ladies by his championship of their claims to engage in the art of medicine. He is willing to give a separate waiting-room and dissecting-rooms for the use of lady students; and answering the objection to instruction being given to mixed classes, he says the unanimous opinion of those connected with medical schools in Switzerland whom he had consulted, was to the effect that "the presence of ladies in class-rooms had a refining effect upon all present." The matter having been laid before the Government of Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor, after examining it very carefully, came to the conclusion that all the force of facts and argument lies on the side of those gentlemen who favour the admission of females to the Medical College classes, and he therefore overruled the adverse decision of the Council of the College. Mr. Rivers Thompson also learns with regret that some Bengali ladies, fully qualified by educational attainments for admission to the College, have had to betake themselves to the more liberal Presidency of Madras to prosecute those studies from which the Council of the Calcutta Medical College excluded them. The Lieutenant-Governor repeats very emphatically the arguments which have been so often advanced in favour of medical women practising in India. He, however, regards with disfavour the proposal to lower, in favour of females, the educational standard of admission to the College.

FROM a Parliamentary paper just issued it appears that each student at Cooper's Hill College costs India £206 for his three years' study, or £69 per annum. The new scheme will not come into operation till September next, and the number of students being uncertain, it is not possible to state what will be the cost per head of their education under its terms.

REGARDING the Duke of Connaught's appointment in India, the *Times* of June 18 announced that: "the Duke of Connaught will leave England in the autumn for India to assume the command of the Meerut division. Lord Downe will accompany him as his aide-de-camp. In the spring the Duke will succeed General the Hon. Arthur Hardinge as Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ronald Lowe will be his Military Secretary. The Duke, as at present arranged, will remain in India for two years."

THE following paragraph appears in the *World*:—"Lord William Beresford has been holding his own on the Indian Turf; but this does not appear good enough for him, as he has given 2,000 gs. for Reputation, 700 gs. for Little Charlie; and these two, with Father Prout, will, during the week, be sent to India to race for him. Reputation cannot stay; but he is, perhaps, the speediest horse of the present time, and should make his mark in India, where, however, there are but few short races, and he will be out of place in the long ones if any of his opponents can go fast enough to follow a funeral."

THE Board of Indian Civil Service studies at Cambridge University are about to appoint a teacher of Hindi, whose principal duty it will be to prepare the selected candidates for their periodical and final examinations in that language, but who will also be expected to teach Hindustani when required. It is desirable that he should also be able to teach Persian, and in that case his stipend may be proportionately increased. The appointment will be made in the first instance for one year only—namely, the academical year 1883-84—at a stipend of £200, with power to charge a fee not exceeding £2 2s. per term for a course of not fewer than two lessons a week during eight weeks.

THE Council of the Society of Arts have (with the approval of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales) awarded the Albert Medal of the Society for the present year to Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, K.C.S.I, C.B., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., "for the eminent services which as a botanist and scientific traveller, and as Director of the National Botanical Department, he has rendered to the arts, manufactures, and commerce by promoting an accurate knowledge of the floras and economic vegetable products of the several colonies and dependencies of the Empire."

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT has appointed Mr. Henry Fielding Dickens, of the South-Eastern Circuit (second son of the late Charles Dickens), to the Recordership of Deal, vacant by the recent appointment of Mr. Biron, Q.C., as a metropolitan police-magistrate. Mr. Dickens was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1873.

EARL FORTESCUE gave notice that on the report of the Amendment to the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill he would move a provision to prevent a clergyman being censured or punished for refusing to marry a man to his deceased wife's sister.

OWING to the collision in the Red Sea, near Suez, between the Huntingtower and the Peninsular and Oriental mail-steamer Lombardy, bound from Bombay with the homeward Indian mails, there was a prospect of a break in the regularity of the homeward mail service. "The directors received the news of the accident on the morning of the 1st of June, and immediately arranged for one of their mail-steamers (which had only arrived in London on the previous evening) to proceed to Alexandria to supply the place of the Lombardy, which was disabled. The Gwalior left London twenty hours after the news of the collision was received; she arrived at Alexandria at 4·0 a.m. on Wednesday week, received the mails and passengers, left again at 9 a.m., only two hours after table time, and arrived at Brindisi at 5 a.m. on Saturday. The mails were thus delivered in London a few hours before contract time."

THE *St. James's Gazette* publishes "the following story from Bombay," which, we fancy, will come as a surprising piece of news to everybody in Bombay, and to no one more than Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee:—

"Not long ago a civilian so far forgot himself as to kick an impertinent native cabman. The latter took out a summons for assault, and the case was heard before a native magistrate. The responsibility of hearing a charge against an English official weighed heavily on the magistrate, and his desire to satisfy justice and yet to treat a member of the Civil Service with due respect embarrassed him terribly. An assault had been committed, that was clear; and the representative of justice asked of the offender in an awe-struck whisper, 'Must I convict?' 'You must convict' was the unhesitating answer. A conviction was then recorded; and with anguish in every feature the magistrate then inquired what penalty would be sufficient. The civilian gave ten rupees as the price of his misdemeanour, and a fine of ten rupees was duly inflicted."

A COURT-MARTIAL was held on June 20 on board the Victory, in Portsmouth harbour, for the trial of Sub-Lieutenants the Honourable Philip Bourchier Tyrwhitt and William James, of H.M.S. Impregnable, the former serving on the Nautilus and the latter on the Pilot, for being guilty of conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen. It was stated in the evidence that the prisoners went down to the pier at Mill Bay, Plymouth, and there found Captain Adeane's galley moored alongside. They indulged in "chaff," interspersed with foul expressions, with the crew, and used bad language to a waterman. When asked by Captain Adeane what ship they belonged to, they said the Shannon. He told them they did not, as he was the captain of that ship. They then said that they were not officers, but were gentlemen, and did not belong to the service, "thank God." Captain Adeane told them that, whatever they were, they ought to be ashamed of themselves. They were taken on board the Pilot, where they apologized for their conduct. The court found the charges proved. The prisoners, in accordance with the 28th section of the Naval Discipline Act, were sentenced to be dismissed from the service.

MR. IRVING BISHOP will not accept Mr. Labouchere's second proposal to test his powers of thought-reading until the member for Northampton has paid the wager which, in Mr. Bishop's view, he lost in the early part of the week. Mr. Labouchere does not acknowledge that the wager was lost, and has, of course, no intention of paying the money. Finding that Mr. Bishop declines his bet, he has now challenged all the world, on the same terms. Any human being in the entire world who can read the number of a note under the conditions which he offered to Mr. Bishop is now free to come forward and win £1,000 for a charity. The funds of the Society for Psychical Research are not very large, but they ought to be sufficient, the *Pall Mall Gazette* suggests, to guarantee any adventurous experimenter against the possibility of pecuniary loss by the acceptance of this challenge. It may be noted in passing that Mr. Labouchere devotes no fewer than fourteen columns of this week's *Truth* to a statement of his case against Mr. Bishop.

MR. JAMES CAREY is either a monster of what is called coolness, or he is in the hands of an avenging Fate, says a *St. James's Gazette* received by yesterday's mail. "He declines the offers of the Government to send him to some foreign country, and insists on being allowed to go about his business in Dublin, like other citizens. And of course it may be that a gentleman who knows so much about the criminal classes on the one hand and of the police on the other is really capable of looking after his own safety. But Mr. Carey is not content with peace and security. He still aspires to public life, and repeats his announcement that he will duly take his seat in the Dublin Town Council, much to the indignation of that body, who call upon the Government to prevent Carey from annoying them by his presence."

NEWS has been received in Paris of M. de Brazza's movements. He left Bordeaux on March 20, reached Senegal at the beginning of April, embarked 120 tirailleurs, and, on April 7, proceeded to Cape Palmas, where he engaged 35 Krooman negroes. He reached Libreville, in Gaboon, a fortnight later, his total force being 205 men. The first part of the mission which preceded him had already gone up the Ogone in order to disabuse the natives of the belief, said to have been instilled by English and German traders, that M. de Brazza would never return, but the natives are described as still listening to these misrepresentations, accompanied as they were by frequent presents of old fire-arms. Boats were being prepared to go up the interior. It was believed that Dr. Bellay must have met Mr. Stanley at Brazzaville. The latter was said to have 1,000 men under his orders, 100 of them whites, but King Leopold, it was understood, had written to him not to obstruct French operations in Congo.

THE late John Brown, the Queen's personal attendant, left no will, and, under a decree of the Sheriff of Banff and Aberdeen, Dr. Profeit, the Queen's Commissioner, was some time ago appointed executor of the estate. It is understood that an inventory of the effects has now been prepared and lodged with the Commissary Clerk of Aberdeenshire. The total amount of the estate is £6,800, most of which consists of money in the bank. A handsome monument of Aberdeen granite, to be placed over the grave of the late Mr. John Brown in the parish churchyard of Crathie, is being executed by Messrs. Macdonald, Field, and Co., Aberdeen, by command of the Queen. It is of a chaste design, the chief ornamentation being the Scottish thistle on the cornice, which is carved in relief, and a border of oak and ivy. The inscription is as follows:—"This stone is erected in affectionate and grateful remembrance of John Brown, the devoted and faithful personal attendant and beloved friend of Queen Victoria, in whose service he had been for 34 years. Born at Crathienard, December 8, 1826; died at Windsor Castle, March 27, 1883. 'That friend on whose fidelity you count, that friend given you by circumstances over which you have no control, was God's own gift.' 'Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.'"

THE Rev. Mr. Weber, the Superintendent of the German Missions in Zululand, writes that the Missionary Schröder was murdered on the 6th ultimo, and the body was interred on the 8th. It had six assegai wounds, and the stomach had been cut open. The deceased lived quite alone. Mr. Hörman, another German missionary, living near Oham, is reported to have been murdered. This news, says the Durban correspondent of the *Standard*, is very startling, the German missionaries being in no way partisans in Zululand, and the murder is a very bad sign.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT is notified that the Commander-in-Chief in India has ruled that from the current year fifteen per cent., instead of ten per cent., of the rank and file of native regiments will be allowed to be absent on furlough between the 15th March and the 15th October. We presume that this boon will be extended to all three Presidencies, and it will be much appreciated by the sepoys. The leave rules of the Native Army are decidedly liberal. In this Presidency two native commissioned officers and ten per cent. (or fifteen per cent. under the new ruling) are allowed to be absent on furlough at all times; whereas in Bengal furlough only appears to be granted between 15th March and 15th October. And, besides this, ten per cent. of the men are allowed to be away on short leave between musters; and a few years ago this privilege was increased by allowing a certain number of men to have two months' leave of absence which did not count as furlough. And if it is remembered that a sepoy, whether on leave or on furlough, draws full pay, it will be seen that they are very well off in this matter.

THE statement of the *Times'* correspondent in Egypt, that many Indian officers are resigning their appointments in the Egyptian army, as they find the pay insufficient, is not at all surprising. The surprising thing is, that there should have been such general eagerness to accept employment under the Government of the Khedive. The command of a regiment of gendarmerie was worth £750 per annum, and the regiment had to be raised and organized—a task of no inconsiderable difficulty. And though £750 a year is good enough pay in itself, yet the expenses of living in Egypt seem to have been extremely heavy. Of course, there are some good and highly paid appointments in the service of the Khedive, which are both lucrative and attractive, but they are few and far between, and, as we said when the subject of Egyptian appointments was first started, we strongly advise all officers who may think of serving in Egypt to weigh well the *pros* and *cons*, and to make sure that what they are going to get will make up for what they are giving up.

THE retirement of Major French, of the General List, Bombay Army, is announced in the last batch of General Orders. Major French entered the Army on the 27th October, 1859, and has consequently nearly twenty-four years' service. His retiring pension is £317-12-6 per annum. Major French belonged to the late 11th Regiment N. I. (disbanded), and has been for some time on general duty at Ahmedabad.

IT is thought that there must be some mistake about the Government of India's order doing away with the sabretaches of infantry officers of the Indian Army. In the first place, the sabretache is a most necessary and useful part of a mounted officer's equipment. In the second place, abolishing sabretaches in the Indian Army, while they are retained in the British Army, has an air of invidiousness, which may be unintended, but which is certainly peculiar. If a sabretache is necessary for one set of mounted officers, it is necessary for all. Military officers complain, and with some show of reason, that every few months there is some change in their uniform, and that no one can tell with any certainty what sort of dress he may have to turn out in next month. We have never heard any complaints made that the sabretache is obsolete, or that it hindered the free movement of the limbs, either mounted or on foot. On the contrary, it is both useful and ornamental, and its sudden abolition is, therefore, all the more surprising.

IT is stated that the military authorities at home are not over sanguine of the new pattern "McGhee" rifle being issued to the Army, as the recoil is found to be excessive. It is now under trial by the Select Committee, whose proceedings are kept secret, but the men selected to fire the rifles under test openly speak of the punishment their shoulder is subjected to after firing 30 to 40 rounds. This is stated to be caused by the twist of the grooves, which is 1 in 15 inches against 1 in 22 in the Martini-Henry.

MR. JAMES GILDEA writes to the London papers:—"I have had placed in my hands within the last few days, in addition to over £4,000 which I have already distributed among the widows and orphans, a sum of close upon £6,000, for the benefit of some 250 relatives of men who lost their lives during the late Afghan campaign. Beyond the relationship to those who are to be thus relieved I am supplied with no information, and I venture, therefore, to ask your insertion of this letter, in the hope it may attract the notice of those who consider they may have any such claim. It may save time and disappointment, however, if I add that I can recognize no application unless guaranteed by a military officer, magistrate, or clergyman, nor can I at present make any grant to relations other than those enumerated or who may have already received a similar allowance."

AN old Indian officer writes to the *Standard* respecting a grievance for which his class have for years been vainly trying to obtain redress. "The pensions of Indian officers are no higher now than they were at the time they were fixed in 1792, while the cost of living in England has doubled. For officers who have not been fortunate enough to obtain high commands the pensions vary from £190 to £450 a year after thirty years' Indian service. It is not, however, as to the amount, but as to the manner in which that amount is paid, that the officers complain. Their grievance is that they are kept three months in arrear with their pensions, although, in answer to many petitions on the subject, they receive only the stereotyped reply that to make any change in the manner of payment would entail extra expense on the India Office. Another injustice is, that while remittances by officers to their families, payments when on furlough, &c., have to be made at the current rate of about 1*s.* 7*d.* per rupee, the Government charges them for payments to this fund at the rate of 2*s.* 3*d.* a rupee." If the statements made by an old Indian officer are not exaggerated, the *Standard* remarks, more striking injustices could scarcely be imagined.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, July 7.—The barometer has risen briskly over Northern India and Burmah, but has fallen elsewhere. As was anticipated yesterday, the Bengal depression has advanced over Orissa, where the barometer has fallen one-tenth of an inch, and marks about 29·40. The wind maintains its circulation round the centre, and the easterly current seems to be extending up the Gangetic plain. The rain has not yet reached the Punjab plains, but a general fall has occurred elsewhere. Rain to-day:—Mussoorie, 3 inches; Chakrata, Agra, Hazaribagh, Jubbulpore, and Indore, 2 inches; False Point, Nagpur, Pachmarhi, Jeypore, Bangalore, and Akyab, 1 inch; Mount Abu, Bombay, Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Cochin, and Mercara, ½ inch. Previously:—Bhuj, 4 inches; Cawnpore and Hamirpore, 2 inches; Fyzabad, Jounpore, and Rajmundry, 1 inch; Gorukhpore, Naini Tal, Mirzapore, Morar, and Thayetmyo, ½ inch.

July 8.—The depression recently noticed over Bengal has considerably filled up without altering its position much, and the barometer has risen between half a tenth over Orissa and Lower Bengal. Elsewhere the changes are slight. Easterly breezes prevail along the foot of the hills, and westerly winds elsewhere, blowing strongly at Bombay. The Punjab, N.-W. Provinces, and Behar are without rain, but elsewhere the rainfall has been generally moderate, and at Bombay heavy. Rain to-day:—Bombay, 5 inches; Simla, Cattack, Nagpore, Belgaum, Madras, Mercara, and Akyab, 1 inch; Calcutta, False Point, Jubbulpore, Poona, and Salem, ½ inch. Previously:—Seoni, 3 inches; Bhuj, 2 inches; Gorukhpore and Bareilly, 1 inch; Hamirpore, Guna, Mozufferpore, and Calicut, ½ inch.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line, for the week ending Friday, the 6th July:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	11	79	Kherwadi	15	66
Sohagpur	11	79	Nassik	12	99
Rawere	21	6	Deolalee	10	34
Bhadli	24	10	Nasgaon	25	2
Jalgaon	22	83	Mahal	10	76
Sirsoli	18	95	Madha	10	90
Mhasawad	23	97	Barsi	8	75
Maheji	17	54	Keim	9	53
Pachora	15	34	Jehur	10	80
Kasgaon	15	10	Pomalwari	8	53
Naidongri	8	40	Lanouli	34	40
Chalisgaon	12	88	Dhond	6	83
Nandgaon	8	74	Tallegaon	17	9
Manmad	6	79			

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Byculla. In.	cts.
Previously regtd.	19	55	29	46	26	95	30	71
8 Sunday	3	15	....		....		....	
9 Monday	.....		1	21	0	97	0	86
Total	22	70	30	67	27	92	31	60
Corresponding date last year	41	34	47	68	15	97	49	86

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return rom Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(9TH JULY, 1883.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a. m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·538	81·5	W N W	27	0·29
Surat	·632	82·0	S W	8	0·23
Bombay	·666	81·7	W N W	16	1·57
Rutnagherry	·763	76·3	W S W	14	4·54
Karwar	..	..	....	..	..
Mangalore	·814	79·0	W	6	1·91
Calicut	·871	75·6	N W	13	2·92
Cochin	·883	83·6	N	..	0·85
Masulipatam	·667	86·8	W N W	12	0·00
Madras	·772	86·8	S W	22	0·00
Negapatam	·736	85·4	S W	4	0·00

WHY THERE IS CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SUEZ, JUNE 27.

FROM time immemorial apathy has been the besetting sin of Egypt, not only of the people individually, but more especially of the governing body. Nor has the advance of civilisation and the introduction of the European element into the administration been in any way able to diminish this unconquerable vice. To the apathetic manner in which the sanitary laws have been administered, or rather to the apathy which led to the neglect of those laws, the present outbreak of cholera is undoubtedly to be attributed. Situated as Egypt is, scarcely a week distant from any of the civilised centres of Europe where of late years such sanitary excellence has been attained, to those personally unacquainted with the country the deplorable laxity with which sanitary regulations are levied, and the still more deplorable want of sanitary reform, would be appalling. That dead bodies should lie for not only weeks, but months, on a battle-field would be a lasting disgrace to any country; and although Egypt may plead extenuating circumstances in the case of Tel-el-Kebir, surely there can be no excuse for the manner in which the cattle-disease has been allowed to spread over the country. For some time bovine typhus has been prevalent in Egypt. Has any attempt been made to check its ravages? Have diseased cattle been isolated, or any such like precautionary measures adopted? Both these questions must be answered in the negative. But this is not all. By bribing the minor authorities the fellah has been able to sell diseased meat. Animals on the verge of death have been killed and sold as human food; and worse even than this, the water, which both in the Nile and canals is at this time of year at its lowest ebb, so much so that some of the canals are almost stagnant, has been poisoned by the carcasses of cattle. For this the fellah is again to blame. To throw a dead animal in the canal or Nile, as the case may be, is doubtless a far easier and cheaper method of disposing of it than getting it buried in the ordinary manner, which necessitates an expenditure of both time and money; but that such a practice should be feasible at the present time, when the British Government have so lately taken upon themselves the responsibility of organising and assisting a proper administration in Egypt, seems to reflect that they are themselves falling into the very error against which their most strenuous efforts should be directed. While this state of sanitary neglect is going on in Egypt, and the death-rate is unaccountably high, some people dying of a disease whose symptoms suspiciously assimilate with those of cholera, the members of the International Sanitary Board are directing all their energies against Bombay, simply because a few cases of sporadic cholera are reported there; and all arrivals from that port, although at the highest rate of speed ten days distant from Suez, are subject to the most rigorous quarantine regulations, and all the delay and difficulty connected with those regulations. Under the sapient noses of that same august Board of Health, the disease whose symptoms assimilate with those of cholera was gradually gaining ground; but it was not until Sunday, the 24th June, on which day 25 deaths had occurred at Damietta, a town with a population of 34,000, that any steps were taken to inquire into the cause of such a high rate of mortality. The result of medical enquiry places Damietta in quarantine; but precautions have been adopted too late in the day, as soon after at Mansoorah, Port Said, and Tantah deaths are reported from cholera, and it appears that the disease is spreading over the country generally. The result of this is somewhat disastrous to Alexandria. Contracts and prices generally are affected. Quarantine is declared against both Alexandria and Port Said by all European ports, and in Alexandria many panic-stricken Europeans leave by the first steamers going, and more still are preparing to leave at the shortest possible notice. Last year political disturbances and the campaign which ensued seriously affected the commerce of Egypt, and should the outbreak of cholera prove as obstinate and sweeping as the present sanitary condition of the country seems not only to predict, but invite, the import and export trade will be very seriously injured. With proper sanitary laws conscientiously administered, the present cholera seizure might have been assuaged, if not entirely avoided; but for this, as in all the rest of her troubles, Egypt has only to thank herself.

THE FLOODS ON THE RAILWAYS.

THE floods on both the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railway lines have nearly subsided, and the damage done to the lines is being actively repaired. The breaks at Kankarakhari, on the B. B. and C. I. line, have been nearly restored, but the bridge spanning the river there is impassable for trains, as two of the spans have given way to the force of the flood. The passengers have to be ferried across the Kankarakhari river, and they have also to make the best of their way through mud and slush for about a mile before they are taken on by another train to their destination. Mr. Duxbury, the Traffic Manager, returned yesterday from Surat, after having personally ascertained the nature and extent of the damage. On Friday he passed over the Taptee bridge, in company with Lieutenant Oliver, Deputy Consulting Engineer of Railways, and pronounced it safe for traffic. It speaks well for engineering skill that the floods have failed to leave their mark on either of the Poorna bridges or the one spanning the Taptee river. It appears that the rise in the river Nerbudda near Broach lately caused some anxiety, but it soon subsided to its normal level, and did no further harm than carry off some timber and cattle. On the G. I. P. Railway line it will be yet nearly a fortnight before through communication is restored for goods traffic. But the heavy rains which have been falling again since Saturday may seriously retard the repairs.

THE SURAT FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

WE are given to understand that His Excellency the Governor has contributed a sum of Rs. 500 to this fund, and has addressed a letter expressing his sympathy with the movement, to the chairman of the Executive Committee.

THE following sums have been paid to the credit of the above account this day:—

	Rs.
Bai Motleebai, widow of Maneckjee Jehangeer Wadia	15,000
Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit	3,000
Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit	2,000
Messrs. Eduljee Framjee Allbless Sons	1,000
Mrs. Sakerbai Dinshaw Petit	500
Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Petit	500
Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit	500
Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit	500
Mr. Cowasjee Bezonjee Currancy	500
Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit	500
Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee	300
A Zoroastrian	150
Messrs. Tullockchund and Shapoorjee	100
Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee	100
Mr. Khunderao Chimonrao Bedarkar	100
Mr. Bhicajee Nowrojee	100
Mr. Naronjee Ruttonsey	25
Mr. Perozshaw Cavashaw Nanawuttee	20
Mr. Jalbhoy Dorabjee Oomrigur	10
Total	Rs. 24,905

SHANTARAM NARAYAN,
July 9. Honorary Secretary.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, Captain H. Weighell, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. C. G. Master.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Wigram and 3 children.
Mr. Coanrd.
Mr. A. Smith.
Mr. John Omen.
Mrs. Sullivan.
Mr. H. I. P. Thomson.
Mr. G. W. Deane.
Dr. Geo. King.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr. W. B. McLennan.

FOR LONDON.

Major Newbery.
Major G. F. Boughey.
Mr. Bradbury.
Major N. S. Brownrigg.
Mr. R. J. Woods.
Lieut.-Col. Tufnell.
Two Misses Tufnell.
Mr. J. J. Powell.
Mr. F. Walker.
Mr. W. J. A. Bird.
Dr. J. H. Candon.

The following passages have been engaged:—

The s. s. Thames, Captain W. D. Anderson, sailing on 17th July:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Spitta and child.
Col. R. Vander Gucht.
Mr. Pratt.
Mrs. Pratt and 6 children.
Mr. Frank Taylor.
Capt. W. H. Coaker.
Mr. J. P. Barker.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. G. Cornwall.
Miss Talbot.
Mr. C. T. Castle.
Lieut.-Col. R. C. Money.
Capt. W. Loch.
Mr. C. A. Elliott.
Mr. B. G. Geidt.
Surg.-Major H. S. Smith.
Mr. and Mrs. D. Logan.
Col. G. C. Rowcroft.
Mr. D. Morris.
Mr. H. P. Gordon.
Lieut.-Col. A. Vivian.
Col. T. J. Plowden.
Mr. A. Adey.
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnston

The s. s. Malwa, Captain A. C. Loggin, sailing on 24th July:—

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr. H. W. Gibson.

The s. s. Indus, Captain S. D. Shallard, sailing on 31st July:—

FOR BRINDISI.

Dr. J. Arnott.
Mr. F. Forbes Adams.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. H. Maude, B. C. S.
Mr. H. F. J. Kean, B. C. S.
Mr. A. J. Milner, B. U. C. S.
Mr. F. E. Braham, B. U. C. S.
Mr. S. A. Hill, B. U. C. S.
Mr. H. M. O'Kelly, B. U. C. S.
Mr. T. Reddie, B. U. C. S.
Mr. R. H. Hamilton, B. U. C. S.
Mr. H. Garbett, B. U. C. S.
Mr. W. J. Kilby, B. U. C. S.
Capt. V. G. L. Eyre, B. S. C.
Capt. A. P. Thornton, B. S. C.
Lieut. H. P. Leach, R. Eng.
Surg. G. A. Cones, B.
Col. A. M. Davies, M. S. C.
Lt.-Col. J. B. Leggett, M. S. C.
Surg. H. Allison, M. D., M. M. S.
Mr. J. B. Ritchey, Bo. C. S.
Surg. W. Laing, Bo.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. T. D. Dinwiddie, B. U. C. S., 6 mo.
Mr. R. Drake, B. U. C. S., 6 mo.
Mr. J. Patch, B. U. C. S., 2 mo.
Major E. H. Steel, B. S. C., 10 days.
Mr. J. E. Campbell, B. S. C., 3 mo.
Col. E. C. Hodding, M. S. C., 82 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. R. Boteler, B. U. C. S.

LORD WOLSELEY ON THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

ON the 21st ult. Lord Wolseley gave evidence at the sitting of the Joint Committee of the Houses of Lords and Commons appointed to inquire into the advisability of permitting a Channel Tunnel to be made. He said that he still concurred in the recommendations of the Military Committee, and believed that, although those recommendations were the best that could be made under the circumstances, they would still leave open a considerable source of national danger if the tunnel were made. Dover was only a third-class fortress. Except two mounted guns, he did not think there were any guns at Dover that were capable of piercing ironclads. If the tunnel were made Dover would have to be made a first-class fortress, like Metz, Antwerp, or Strasbourg, and that would require a considerable addition to the army and to the strength of the garrison. He did not believe there were more than 1,500 men in garrison at Dover, which would not accommodate more than 3,000 men, whereas the normal strength on a peace-footing, of a first-class fortress ranged from 7000 to 12,000 or 14,000 men. If the tunnel were made, and a good garrison of 10,000 or 12,000 men were maintained, he thought a surprise at Dover would be very improbable in the event of war; but as to surprise in time of peace, he maintained that within the course of a week, or even a day, it would be quite possible for any adventurous spirit to take possession of Dover with 2,000 or 3,000 men. The whole of Europe was armed to the teeth, and therefore they might anticipate at any moment a general disturbance. A force might be landed at Dover on a dark night without any warning, and the best illustration of that, he thought, was to be found in the surprise at the Suez Canal the other day. They landed troops at Ismailia before it was known at Cairo that troops were coming up the Canal. That was done merely by making arrangements beforehand, and such arrangements could as easily be made in the case of Dover by having the telegraph wires cut at certain places, by which all communication would be cut off. A small force landed at Dover might carry all the forts at Dover, and if Dover were surprised, a large force might at once be passed through the tunnel. He assumed that the plans for destroying the tunnel would be as well known to the intelligence departments of all the great nations of the world as to those who carried them out. The tunnel would most probably be the property of a commercial company, and that being so, it would be very unlikely that the constructing engineers would not know all the means adopted for destroying the tunnel in case of need, and if the means were known to foreign countries, as they certainly would be, one of the first efforts of an invading force would be to take possession of the various points from which the destruction could be brought about. Arabi was urged by his military advisers to blow up the Suez Canal, and had he done so at that time the war might have been going on until this moment. But he hesitated to do so until the day before the landing was made at Ismailia, and then it could not be done. He thought the governing power of the country might be in the hands of those who would shrink from destroying so valuable a property as the Channel Tunnel.

By Lord Devon.—The political power of the country might not think in times of peace that it was necessary to keep up an efficient garrison at Dover, and the existence of the tunnel would render the country more liable to attack. Ninety-nine out of one hundred military men would say that the Tunnel would add to the dangers of the country, and that increased danger would shake the confidence of investors of capital in this country.

Sir Hussey Vivian.—Supposing the tunnel existed and war had been declared with France, would it not be possible for the French, with their enormous command of men and transports, to land forces on various parts of the coast? I think the invasion of England by an army from France would always be a feasible operation. It is now, and always will be while we have so small a defending force.

What is your reason for saying that the country is not in a proper state of defence, when, with our reserves, we could put a very large force in the field?—If all our men were called out we should, with men with muskets—I will not call them soldiers—have a force of half a million.

By Sir Massey Lopes.—Further consideration had strengthened his views already expressed on the subject of the tunnel. The construction would be a serious blow to our prosperity and maritime supremacy.

Do you think that the introduction of steam as a motive power and the improved harbour accommodation have made our insular position less secure?—Certainly; but at the same time they increase our means of defence. The construction of the tunnel would bring with it great dangers and no advantages in a military and naval sense. Under no circumstances should the tunnel be made until a new fortress is constructed at Dover, and fully armed and manned.

By Lord Aberdare.—If you make one tunnel you will make many, and then there would be the best possible line of communication formed for an invading army, as the 29 miles would be practically unassailable. That is, of course, assuming that the English end of the tunnel is in the hands of the enemy.

MR. BRIGHT ON THE SUEZ CANAL AND THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

MR. BRIGHT, speaking on June 15 at a breakfast at which he was entertained by the Mayor of Birmingham, alluded to the proposal to construct a second Suez Canal. He said:—"If there is to be a new Canal we must do one of two things. We must either act with France or against France. I should not say against, but with. The policy of the last year in Egypt, the English policy, as was inevitable, created great irritation in the neighbouring country; and if, after the course they have taken in regard to this Canal—their enterprise, their outlay of capital, their great success—we are to say, 'Now, having got possession of this country, we will have a canal of our own, we will have no further connection with M. de Lesseps's Canal,' then, I think, a strain would be put upon the cordial friendship that now for so many years has existed between the two countries which would be at least highly undesirable, if it would not be highly dangerous. The Government and the Foreign Office have been appealed to. I do not think I can doubt what will be the course that Lord Granville and his colleagues will take. I am quite sure he will endeavour by all the means in his power to support that only which is judicious—judicious for all nations and friendly and considerate to France—and will not allow the shipowners and the speculators and the men of great enterprise to dictate what shall be the course of the Government with regard to the matter."

Speaking next of "the magnificent and most interesting project of making a submarine tunnel between that country and England," he said the engineering and capital portion of the scheme might be taken as settled, and there could not be any doubt as to the utility of the tunnel. But we were met with an objection of the most extraordinary kind ever offered to any great scheme of human advancement. It was that by making the tunnel we should put the national independence in peril. "There is a supposition—I should have supposed it was necessary to have gone to Bedlam to discover any man who could have entertained it—there is a supposition that with 35,000,000 of persons in Great Britain and Ireland, of whom 8,000,000 are grown men, we could not defend, a hole in the earth not more than about 20 feet wide. . . . People against whom I am contending go upon assumptions which I take the liberty absolutely to object to. The one is that the French nation is composed of brigands, not of honest men, not of men according to the average of our political and historical acquaintance, but of brigands of the worst and the most desperate character. At the same time they assumed that the great English nation, which has its arm stretched all over the globe, is at home a nation of imbeciles. We know that if trains are passing to and fro they must be passing through Calais or Boulogne, or wherever the tunnel emerges on the French coast; that there must be men of all nations passing continually through the tunnel—Englishmen by hundreds every day, by thousands every week and month, and yet there is in the minds of some men an idea that by some sudden secret undiscovered method, until the catastrophe is developed like a great explosion, the French Government could arrange a succession of great trains, an army of soldiers, a vast collection of artillery—that all these could be put into this tunnel from the French end of it, and although English people were passing every hour and the telegraph was there—it might be cut, that is true, but the very cutting of the telegraph would be a signal—they say that all this could be done and nobody in England nor at Dover would know anything about it, and thus there might be an invasion of this country through the tunnel. I feel that it is not a thing to be argued against: the thing is so incredible and so monstrous, and so impossible, and so beyond the reach of all former imagination, that it does not appear reasonable that one should attempt even to expose it and to contradict it." Mr. Bright also ridiculed the idea of "a great military authority" that France would send over boats and seize this end of the tunnel, and then at its leisure transport its army through the tunnel. He advised his hearers never to take the opinion of high military authorities, except in cases of actual war, and he believed that if we had had a civilian of capacity in the harbour of Alexandria on July 11 last there would have been no bombardment, no burning of Alexandria, no slaughter of 3,000 or 4,000 lives, and the calamity would have followed that there would have been nobody ennobled and no pensions given. His own impression was that the Channel Tunnel, if it were made, would be of enormous value to this country, as it would be of great value to all Europe; but far greater to this than any other country, except perhaps, France. In conclusion he said that he had left his colleagues because he believed it to be his duty. Duty made it necessary he should leave an official position with dignity and emolument connected with it; but dignity and emolument, and all that office could give were valueless unless accompanied by the belief that they were held in consistence with one's duty in the honest endeavour to serve the people who had given him and shown him so much of their trust.

M. DE LESSEPS, speaking at a banquet of electricians held on June 21, of the fictitious agitation, as he styled it, which had been got up in England in favour of a second Canal, to be entirely under the control of the English, said that perfect harmony existed between the British Cabinet and the Suez Canal Company. Indeed, the day before yesterday he had had a conversation with Lord Lyons, and had been assured by the English Ambassador that Her Majesty's Ministers entirely shared the sentiments and views given expression to by Mr. Bright when he referred to the relations of France and England. M. de Lesseps also said that the company were actively pursuing the preparatory work for the creation of the parallel Canal.

THE BIRMINGHAM SPEECHES.

IN the House of Lords on June 18:—The Marquis of Salisbury: My lords, seeing the noble earl (Granville) in his place, I wish to ask him a question of some public importance, viz., whether the intimations of policy given by Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, at Birmingham last week, are to be looked upon as the opinions of her Majesty's Government. The language to which I refer is reported as follows: The right hon. gentleman begins by saying that the House of Commons is not so Radical as the country, and is not so Radical as the Government; and after discussing the question of representation he ends thus: "Now shall we put the dots on the 'i's? What do we want? We want, in the first place, a suffrage from which no man who is not disqualified by crime or the receipt of relief, and who is expected to fulfil the obligations of a citizen, shall be excluded. We want equal electoral districts, in order that every vote may have an equal value, and we want, I think, the payment of members, in order that every man who has the capacity to serve his country, who has the honesty and intelligence, and who is selected for that purpose by his fellow countrymen, shall not be excluded by want of means. That is what we want. What we shall get is a different matter. We may have once more to take a composition," and then he goes on to say that a composition will not be looked upon as a discharge. Of course, it is obvious that the plain and natural meaning of that language is that this is the policy of the Government, and it follows so necessarily from what is stated in the rest of the speech, and it is announced in so uncompromising a manner, that it would be evident to any one reading it that Mr. Chamberlain was simply doubting how much this Radical Government would get out of this Conservative House of Commons. But I venture—to use Mr. Chamberlain's expression—myself to put the dots on the "i's," in order that I may get from the noble earl an avowal of policy, which I think may be stated in a more formal manner and in a more suitable locality, and which I shall be very glad to have explained by the noble earl. (Hear, hear.)

Earl Granville: The noble marquis has given me notice of a question as to whether the views of her Majesty— A laugh.)

The Marquis of Salisbury: The views of her Majesty's Government. (Laughter.)

Earl Granville: Are those expressed by Mr. Chamberlain on the subject of the lowering of the franchise and the payment of members? I think the same question is to be asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Warton—(laughter)—and I dare say he will have the advantage of Mr. Chamberlain's presence. I was at Birmingham myself last week, though not at the same time as Mr. Chamberlain. I had the pleasure of seeing my right hon. friend as soon as I got the note of the noble marquis, and he informed me, as is obvious from the text of the words quoted by the noble marquis, that he stated the other day at Birmingham exactly what he had said there before as his own individual views, and what he believes to be the views of his constituents, but that in no sense whatever did he state these views as a member of the Cabinet, still less as a member of the Government. I am sure that I need give no further explanation on the subject, but I may say that I myself and the members of the Government in this House entirely agree with the members of the Cabinet in the House of Commons, who have always voted in favour of getting rid of what appears to us to be an unwise and unjust anomaly, viz., the difference between the franchise in boroughs and in counties. I believe also that my noble friends will agree with what has been said by many of our colleagues in the House of Commons, that any measure for the reduction of the franchise must be followed, if not accompanied, by one of redistribution of seats. It may be a want of curiosity, but I have never asked my noble friend on the woolsack whether he is in favour of universal suffrage, I have never asked the President of the Council whether he is in favour of equal electoral districts; and I have never asked the three noble earls behind me what they think with regard to the payment of members; but I think it signifies less, because I expect, and indeed believe, that during the present Parliament her Majesty's Government will be able to present a bill or bills on Parliamentary reform, which will give in the most authentic and authoritative manner the views of her Majesty's Government on the subject. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of Salisbury: So far as I understand the noble earl, her Majesty's Government do not themselves believe in manhood suffrage, in electoral districts, or in payment of members. But Mr. Chamberlain believes in them in a modified way. He believes in them at Birmingham, but he does not believe in them in Downing-street. (Laughter.) There is some difficulty, I confess, in realising the divided personality which the noble earl attributes to Mr. Chamberlain. My lords, we have no precedent for this in our political history. Mr. Chamberlain, when joined with her Majesty's Government, will repudiate manhood suffrage, will decline equal electoral districts, and will refuse payment to members; but when he goes to Birmingham he supports all the things which he denounces here. (Laughter.) I do not understand this plan of splitting Cabinet Ministers in two; but the noble earl is rather fond of it, and he gave us a specimen of it the other night. We blamed Lord Derby for announcing, before he entered on a negotiation, that he was in no case prepared to go to war, and the noble earl's answer was characteristic of this new plan of dividing Cabinet Ministers. (Laughter.) He said, "Oh, yes; but when you were in office, Lord Derby did the same thing on your behalf. He said, before you (the Marquis of Salisbury) went to Constantinople, that is no case would England be allowed to go to war," so that, in this particular case, the noble earl defended his colleague, Lord Derby, of the present against the attacks of his colleagues of the past, by saying that when Lord Derby in the past was your colleague he did the same thing. (Laughter.) Very much the same division appears to have taken place in the case of Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Chamberlain talks of getting a composition; but what does he mean? He is a member of the Government from whom that composition is to be obtained; so that Mr. Chamberlain of Birmingham, who is in favour of manhood suffrage, who is in favour of equal electoral districts, and desires the payment of members, will apply to Mr. Chamberlain of Downing-street for legislation on those subjects. Mr. Chamberlain of Downing-street will beat down Mr. Chamberlain of Birmingham, and Mr. Chamberlain of Birmingham will accept a composition from Mr. Chamberlain of Downing-street, but will not admit that composition as a discharge for the future. (Laughter and cheers.) I do not think that Parliamentary annals contain any precedent for such a division, though we have seen a precedent in the case of a predecessor of the noble earl on the woolsack, who, if his acts and deeds are reported correctly, was disposed to commit himself for contempt of Court because he allowed himself to make love to a ward in Chancery without obtaining his own consent. (Laughter.) . . . In the face of the new constitutional doctrine which the noble earl has admitted, it would be becoming in the future that he should cease to talk of the Government as doing this and desiring that. He should rather say, "The fraction of the Government to which I belong have resolved upon this," or "The fraction of the Government to which I do not belong intend to do that." (Laughter.) In that case we should have an accurate representation of the state of things that really exists. Pretence of union in the Government after Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham speech would be utterly futile. (Opposition cheers.)

Earl Granville: As the noble marquis put his question first and made a speech afterwards, perhaps I may be allowed to add one word. The chief point of the speech of the noble marquis was as to the difference in the position of Mr. Chamberlain as a member of the Government and as an individual. Perhaps I may be allowed to make another comparison. It appears to me that Mr. Chamberlain's position, as defined by the noble marquis, is very much like the position which the noble marquis and a right hon. colleague of his occupied the other day. They were speaking about the desirability of retaliatory tariffs. Both stated their individual predilections for the thing; neither of them, as I understood it, in the least represented the views of those with whom they are associated: and both ended by saying that the thing itself was perfectly impossible. (Laughter and Ministerial cheers.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE CABINET.

IN the House of Commons, on the same day, Mr. Warton, who caused some laughter by the measured tone in which he put the question, asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether his attention had been called to the speech delivered on the 13th instant at Birmingham by the President of the Board of Trade, advocating equal electoral districts and payment of members of Parliament; and, if so, whether the views expressed by that right hon. gentleman might be taken to indicate the policy of her Majesty's Government on those subjects.

Mr. Gladstone: I do not quite understand the motives which have led the hon. member to put his question to me, but I will endeavour to answer it with the gravity which characterised the tones in which he addressed it to me. (Laughter.) My right hon. friend has, I believe, expressed at Birmingham, his own personal opinions—(hear, hear, and laughter)—with regard to the questions of payment of members and the formation of electoral districts; but I understand that my right hon. friend made it quite clear that he did not express the opinion of the Government, and I believe he even reserved a certain amount of discretion as to the limits within which he would apply his own personal opinion. (Laughter and cheers.) I have not thought it at all necessary to ascertain from the rest of my colleagues what their opinions may be on the subject.

Mr. J. Lowther: I should like to ask the right hon. gentleman if he is aware that his Cabinet colleague, in the speech in question, advocated manhood suffrage (a laugh), and whether the House was to understand from the answer of the right hon. gentleman that the fundamental bases of the Constitution were to be treated by the Government as open questions.

Mr. Gladstone.—My attention was not called to the point in question. With regard to the fundamental bases of the Constitution, the Constitution and its fundamental bases have, within my recollection, been declared by the Party opposite to be destroyed ten or twelve times over. (Loud laughter and cheers.) If the right hon. gentleman would be good enough to explain explicitly what he means by the fundamental bases of the Constitution, I shall be happy to answer him; but until he does that I should be loth to commit myself to an answer to so grave a question.

MR. BRIGHT AND THE CONSERVA

ALSO on the 18th June, Sir Stafford Northcote in a very crowded House, and amid loud cheers, called attention to the following remarks made by Mr. Bright at Birmingham, and declared that the charge made against the Conservative party was baseless and unfounded:—"Now the House of Commons at this moment—and it is the last point to which I will make reference—the House of Commons, in a portion of its members, seems to me to be abandoning the character and the conduct of gentlemen as heretofore seen in that assembly. The party of which I have spoken in not a few of its members appears willing to repudiate the authority of a majority of the constituencies. They know that the majority believes as the constituencies believe, and wishes to do for the constituencies what the constituencies demand; but they are determined, if it be possible, that the majority of the constituencies shall fail in their efforts. And what is worse at this moment, as you see—you do not so much see it here as it is seen in the House—they are found in alliance with an Irish rebel party; the main portion of whose funds—for the purposes of agitation—come directly from the avowed enemies of England, and whose oath of allegiance is broken by association with its enemies. Now, these are the men of whom I spoke, who are disregarding the wishes of the majority of the constituencies, and who, as far as possible, make it impossible to do any work for the country by debates and divisions in the House of Commons. I hope that the constituencies will mark some of the men of this party, and that they will not permit Parliament to be dishonoured and Government enfeebled by members who claim to be, but are not, Conservative and Constitutional." This passage, Sir Stafford Northcote said, amounted to a breach of privilege. He regretted that the time of the House should be taken up; but the charge was so grave and Mr. Bright's authority was so great as to make this an exceptional case. The words he complained of charged the Conservative party with being "in alliance with Irish rebels" to delay the business of Parliament. If by that was meant that the Conservative party had systematically obstructed, as distinguished from legitimately opposed, any measure, the charge was baseless. If such a charge were made it should be made in the House of Commons, where it could be met. As to the charge of being in alliance with rebels, it was utterly impossible for any members, in whatever part of the House they might sit to submit to it. Though he was prepared with various precedents, he contented himself with mentioning the complaint made by Mr. Sullivan against Mr. Justice Lopes, in which Mr. Disraeli laid down the correct principle which should govern these cases; and he concluded by moving that the words be read by the Clerk at the table. This having been done, he moved that the words read amount to a breach of privilege.

Mr. Bright said he was not surprised that his speech should have caused searchings of heart among gentlemen opposite; but he was surprised that so much importance should be attributed to it. On the occasion he was speaking to his constituents, and therefore speaking freely. He found great anxiety among them to know how it was that business proceeded so slowly in the House of Commons, and he gave them his views on the subject. The term "alliance," no doubt, was capable of two interpretations, and perhaps he ought not to have employed a word open to the sense in which Sir Stafford Northcote regarded it. But when there were two sections in the House, each with the same object, striving to worry the Ministers and destroy the Government, this led frequently to combined action. He was of opinion also that questions were put on the paper on Government nights to delay the business, and also that members clamoured at the head of the Government in a manner utterly unknown in former times. Turning to the Irish members, he said the word "rebels" was applied only to a few, and that few, he believed, would not greatly resent the word. This he justified by reference to the language of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon, and to the proceedings of the Conventions at Chicago and Philadelphia; and he offered that if the Irish members would say that their objects, whatever they might be, were compatible with loyalty to the Crown, and would dissociate themselves from those in the United States who were notoriously preparing for any opportunity that might offer for attacking this country, he would withdraw his charge and apologize for it.

The Speaker pointed out that according to the usual rule Mr. Bright must now withdraw; but Mr. Bright expressed a wish to remain to hear what remarks the Irish members might have to make.

Sir Stafford Northcote suggested that a motion should be made directing him to remain in his place; and the Speaker said that if it were the pleasure of the House Mr. Bright could remain in his place.

Sir Richard Cross expressed regret that the charge had not been frankly withdrawn, and gave a flat contradiction to it, calling for particulars of time, place, and subject.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor remarked that the Conservative party, if they required it, could cite ample precedents from the conduct of the Liberal Opposition; for it was notorious that the obstructive tactics of the last Parliament had the direct and indirect support of members now on the Treasury Bench. Mr. Bright, he contended, in times past had made speeches which if made in Ireland now would expose him to prosecution; but now he was a "converted rebel," and a mean and vain old age had succeeded a manhood of vigour and justice.

Mr. Gladstone recalled the attention of the House to the question before it whether the language complained of was a breach of privilege. The charge of resorting to illegitimate devices to delay the business was not a breach of privilege, and a motion of this kind to declare it to be such was a restriction of free speech. As to the charge of alliance, it was not so offensive as the imputation of the Treaty of Kilmainham. It was a common and habitual description of combined action; and after Mr. Bright's disclaimer of any offensive interpretation, nothing more could be necessary.

Mr. Gibson rejoiced to find that the charge of obstruction had not been repeated either by Mr. Bright or by the Prime Minister. He regarded Mr. Bright's explanation as unsatisfactory, because he had neither stood to his charge nor withdrawn it.

Mr. O'Connor Power regarded the language of Mr. Bright as rhetorical exaggeration of which it was not necessary to take notice; but Mr McCarthy, Mr. Marum, Mr. O'Donnell, and Mr. Callan, on the contrary, thought the imputation of disloyalty an insult, which, however, might be treated with contempt.

The House then divided, and Sir Stafford Northcote's motion was negatived by 151 to 117.

FEARFUL DISASTER AT SUNDERLAND.

NEARLY 200 CHILDREN KILLED.

A FEARFUL calamity occurred at Sunderland on Saturday afternoon (June 16), when nearly two hundred children were suffocated in Victoria Hall. A conjuror named Fay advertised an entertainment for children, at an admission of a penny per head, with the prospect of sharing in a distribution of prizes in the shape of toys and books, etc. About 2,000 children attended, of whom the greater number were seated in the gallery, apparently without anyone to take charge of or control them. At the conclusion of the performance the children in the gallery, seeing that prizes were being distributed in the body of the hall, were seized with the impulse to descend in the hope of sharing the gifts, and a general movement was made to the staircase. The staircase is seven feet wide, and broken into short flights with landings in order to obviate as much as possible the danger and inconvenience inseparable from the descent of a crowd. At the end of the second landing was a swing door fastened ajar by a strong bolt passing into the floor. The opening is calculated to permit only one person to pass at a time, in order to facilitate the taking of money as persons enter the hall. The children hastened down five or six abreast. All went well till the door was reached, and then a sudden stoppage was caused. The children behind, however, knowing nothing of what was happening in front, and impatient to reach the body of the hall, pressed on, and in a few seconds the staircase, for a depth of seven or eight feet, was jammed with a struggling and suffocating mass of children. The disaster appears to have occurred so suddenly and with so little noise that the persons in the body of the hall knew nothing of what was going on. The hall-keeper, however, seeing that the performance was about to end, went to open wide the swing-door, when he found it was jammed up to the top with the children's bodies. As the bolt was in the inside, it was impossible to open the door, and the keeper ascended by another way to the gallery and diverted to another staircase the stream of children, who were still pressing on, and probably that prevented further loss of life. Then the work of extrication began; the dead and dying being found wedged together eight deep at the foot of the staircase. Medical aid was speedily summoned for those to whom it was of avail, while the dead were laid in rows in the hall for identification. The news of the disaster soon spread through the town, and distracted parents of children who had attended the entertainment hastened to the spot. Most heart-rending scenes were witnessed, some persons having lost two and even three children. The number of lives lost is 182, and many children were injured. The greater number of the children are those of the poorer classes.

Mr. Frank Raine, who was an eye-witness of the scene after the disaster, has made the following statement:—

I heard of the accident, and ran at once to the hall, where I found Mr. Graham and Police-constable Bewick busy attempting to rescue the children heaped up behind the gallery-door. Mr. Graham handed the children out to us, and we placed those that we thought alive outside in the open air or on the flags. There seemed to be hundreds of children lying on the landing behind the door, and it was a most terrible sight. We all exerted ourselves to the very utmost to give them some chance of being brought round again. Some of the men who joined us from the outside were so much overcome by the sight that they were quite unable to aid us. They rushed in; but when they looked over the open space at the door and saw the mass of children dying and dead, some fainted, and others were struck with horror and rushed out again without giving any help. They were unable to face the terrible spectacle. After the lapse of a few minutes, however, from half a dozen to a dozen persons were got to work, including a man named Matthew Thompson, a railway clerk, who rendered good service. We went round from the dress-circle, along a short corridor, and down the steps, reaching most of the children from above, dragging them out, and passing them through the windows and doors into the dress-circle lobby. We tried to pull the little fellows from amongst the writhing mass who were most pressed down at the bottom of the heap; but they were so terribly crushed that we failed to get hold of them in such a way as to enable us to release them without further injury. We were afraid in one or two cases that we might pull the bodies to pieces. So we went steadily to work, lifting off the children from the top of the heap and working down to those at the bottom. By far the greater portion of the children were dead, and therefore we gave a preference to any in the heap shewing signs of life. Some few moved; others gave vent to low groans; and those were as expeditiously as possible got out and taken either into the open lobby or into the body of the hall. Here they were arranged in rows, and the medical men, who were quickly on the spot, attended to them.

Mr. Charles Hasseltine, the bearer of the presents which were to be distributed to the children in the gallery, and who was on the gallery-stairs when the calamity took place, has made a statement. He says:—

During the first part of the programme I was mostly on the stage; but during the interval and the second part of the performance I was in various parts of the building. I spent about half the time that the entertainment lasted up in the gallery, looking after the children, for the purpose of keeping order. I went up the gallery-stairs four or five times, and on no occasion did I notice the door which caused the fatal block. Had it been either shut or partly open I certainly would have observed it. At the conclusion of the entertainment I was instructed by Mr. Fay to take a box of toys to the top of the gallery-stairs and present them to the children as they left that part of the auditorium. When I got to the landing where the fatal crush took place I saw some children playing there, and I asked them if they had paid to enter the building. They said they had not, and I then ordered them out of the place. Although at that time I was on the landing where the door is placed, I did not notice the door, as I must have done had it barred the passage-way. It certainly was not closed. Then I proceeded on to the top of the gallery-stairs with the box, and got there just as the children were beginning to leave. Placing myself at the top I received gates to pass on. There was at this point the crowding [illegible] when juvenile audiences are leaving a place of entertainment. I was gradually obliged to give way before them, and I continued to give presents from the box until I got as far down as the landing opposite the dress-circle lobby. Here they all came to a standstill, and I shouted "Pass along, pass along;" but some replied "We can't." Upon this I forced my way through them, and further down the stairs. I then for the first time saw the fatal door. It was then about three-quarters open, some children being behind it, and the others pushing their way through the partially open doorway. It is a heavy massive door, swinging from the wall, and not a folding-door. I made my way as best I could through the children, who were crowding here to the door, and when I got there it was not more than half open. It must have been loosened from the wall between the time that I went to the top of the gallery-stairs to give away the toys and the time of which I am speaking. As soon as I reached the door I shouted as loudly as I could, "Stand back!" but the rush of children could not be stayed. The more I shouted "stand back" the harder they pressed down behind the door, until they forced me between the door and the frame, jamming me firmly there. The door was not then bolted down, as it was on the move, and I was badly hurt by being jammed. Glancing up the stairs I saw that apparently all the children had left the gallery, and that those higher up were not pushing forward. I was anxious to get the door clear, in order to put it back against the wall, and I thought I could do so if I cleared away the children on those steps that are immediately above the landing where the crowding was taking place. In order to clear those children away I forced myself through the door and began to give them presents as they passed through the narrow opening. I gave the presents away very freely in order to get rid of the children as quickly as possible, so that I might open the door. I found, however, that they were now coming down too quickly, and that the crush was getting worse. Upon this I threw down the box, with the intention of trying to push the door open; but I could move it neither one way nor the other. It was then open only about two feet, and I thought it was kept in that position by the weight of the children behind it and by children being constantly jammed between it and the framework fixed against the wall. When I threw down the box I said, "There are no more toys; you must all go home," and began to pull them through the narrow gap as fast as I could. One boy called out from behind the door that he was hurt, and I tried, but could not reach him. I shouted for some one to assist me, and a man who had the appearance of being a groom came to my help. He reached round behind the door and released the boy who had cried out. At this point the hall-keeper and Mr. Wybert, the manager for Mr. Fay, came to where I was, and I told them I could not get the door open nor clear the children from behind it. They said that the door of the dress-circle lobby, which opens on to the gallery-stairs above the landing where the crush took place, was locked. Both of them went away, in search, I presume, of the key of the door. All this while the groom and myself kept on pulling the children through the doorway. I tried more than once to open the door by pushing it, but could not. Had I known of the bolt I think I could readily have drawn it when the crush first began, and I would certainly have made the attempt. Some workmen then joined us, and helped to pull the children through the opening. While we were busy at this work I heard Mr. Wybert shout from the dress-circle landing, "Come up this way!" he having apparently got the key and opened the door of the lobby there. With the men who were with me I rushed round to the dress-circle landing, and we all then began the work of pushing the children through the dress-circle lobby and into the body of the hall. I think I must have pushed fifty of them through that way myself. At the same time some one was helping the children to get through the narrow gap left by the door.

The assistant then states that all the time he was busy pulling the children through the door he had no idea they were being suffocated. He did not hear any cries of pain.

Two inquests were opened on Monday—one at the Royal Hotel, Monkwearmouth, upon the bodies on the north side of the river; the other at the Palatine Hotel, Borough-road, upon the rest of the bodies. Formal evidence was given, and the first inquiry was adjourned for a fortnight. The funerals took place on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. The whole town was a spectacle of mourning, and the scenes witnessed in the cemeteries were most distressing.

The Queen made anxious inquiries concerning the disaster by telegam on Monday, on which day also the mayor received the following telegram:—"The Queen is terribly shocked at this awful calamity, and her heart bleeds for the many poor bereaved parents. She prays that God may support them. Her Majesty is most anxious to hear how the injured children are." The Queen also sent a magnificent wreath of white immortelles to be placed on the grave in which most of the children were buried. It is about nine feet in circumference, and attached to it is a mourning-card bearing the following inscription: "A mark of deep sympathy from Queen Victoria. 'Suffer little children to come unto Me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.'"

THE TRIAL OF LOUISE MICHEL.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on June 21:—Louise Michel and her eight associates were arraigned at the assizes to-day, for instigating the plundering of bakers' shops in the riot of March 9. She entered the court smiling and shook hands with M. Rochefort and other friends. On being interrogated by the presiding Judge, she said:—

"Since returning from New Caledonia, by virtue of the amnesty, I have undergone a fortnight's imprisonment for the Blanqui demonstration, but that was because I was not allowed to defend myself." "Were you at the demonstration of March 9?"—"Alas! yes: I am always with the distressed and men who were out of work wanted to show the Government that they lacked bread. As I believed the wild multitude would be swept by cannon, I went. I promoted the demonstration, although convinced of the futility of peaceful demonstrations. I know Mareuil and Pouget, my fellow-prisoners. Mareuil is an excellent fellow. Pouget is very intelligent, and I am glad to see him devoted to serious subjects at a time when the moral standard is so low. He was a kind of secretary to me and forwarded pamphlets, not to our adherents, but to persons curious to learn our views. I did not make an arrangement to go to the Esplanade with either of them, or with anybody; and if I bore a black flag, it was because the cry of hunger should not pass unnoticed." "Where they really men out of work, or were not one-third of them habitual criminals?"—"I could not question each man as to his *status*, but if the police had not interfered, there would have been no disturbance." "After the dispersion of the crowd, did you not resolve on a demonstration of your own?"—"I had no demonstration of my own." "But you asked for the black flag now produced?"—"Yes, and it was given me, I do not know by whom, and if I did, I should not reveal his name. I carried the flag, while Pouget and Mareuil took my arms. Our object was to show the number of people out of work, and to make their cry heard. The flag was one used in strikes. We marched at random, without any preconcerted route." "Why did you stop in front of Bouche's bakery, Rue du Four?"—"I may have stopped sometimes, but without any particular intention. We were surrounded by *amins*, and they told us at one point that bread and coppers had been given them." "M. Bouche says five or six persons with canes entered his shop, and by threats compelled him to let them take his loaves."—"Those persons did not belong to us, and are not in this dock. It was a scene got up by the police." "M. Bouche saw you at their head."—"I had nothing to do with the bakers." "But you have a theory as to bread!"—"Yes, I have, for others; but as to myself, it is quite a different thing. If, after constantly labouring for the Republic, I ever starve, I shall fling away my life in its decline, but I shall never ask for bread." "When your arrest was attempted you said, 'Don't hurt us, we are only asking for bread;' and this explains the pillage."—"I said 'They won't hurt us;' I did not beg for mercy."

"You also stopped before Augereau's bakery."—"But I could not possibly tell it was a bakery. In the same way I see the jury, but I cannot distinguish their features. I may have said, 'Allez,' but not in the sense you attach to the word." "Everything was smashed at Augereau's?"—"I have seen pillaging and killing of a very different fashion in 1871." "Then you are quite unconcerned about this pillage?"—"Yes, Sir. Besides, what is the good of a little bread one day when you may starve the next? I in no way encouraged the invasion of bakeries, although I should have acted quite otherwise if I could have procured bread for that crowd for ever. I should then have considered abstention criminal. I may have waved the flag during the march." "You laughed, too, in front of Moricet's bakery?"—"What could I have laughed at? At the unfortunates round me wanting work and bread?" "You argue that it was a spontaneous movement of starving people, but why had they respected the bakeries they first passed?"—"That just proves there was no plot for plundering bakeries." "No, it proves that the other bakeries were [illegible] invaded on a signal being given, and the deplorab[le] thing is that all these disturbances are instigated by popularity hunters."—"If I had been hunting for popularity I should have got myself arrested publicly. I had no such motive. I went because there were starving people."

"Pouget and Mareuil enabled you to escape?"—"My friends did not wish me to get myself arrested that day. I am sorry I listened to them, and this shall not happen another time. I do not know whether Pouget sent the pamphlet addressed to the army into the provinces, but when the Orleans family were enrolling people against the Republic I raised a cry of distress and enrolled people for the Republic. I knew that Pouget had received pamphlets from Herzig, of Geneva." "So the pamphlet was designed to benefit the Republic?"—"Yes. (Laughter.) I did not know Pouget studied chemistry, but I am not surprised at his taste for these scientific studies, and cannot but commend it. As for the revolver found on him, it was mine. Do not introduce the revolver, for it had nothing to do with the demonstration." "But it is alleged that the demonstration was not a peaceable one. Do you call the pillage of three bakers' shops a peaceable demonstration?"—"Oh, that is a mere nothing. I call non-peaceable demonstrations those of 1871." The Judge, sternly, "You have no right singly to create a disturbance in a city like Paris. Sit down."

Pouget, a bookseller's canvasser, was next interrogated. On the Judge telling him he was very intelligent, he said "Yes, that is an additional offence." He denied having insulted the police who arrested him, and insisted that the revolver found on him was his. (Louise Michel,—"It was mine.") The 71 franc pieces found on him came from a collection at a meeting for assisting political prisoners, and were handed him by Louise Michel. He scouted the notion of 70 francs being meant to pay 50,000 persons engaged in a demonstration. He admitted sending by parcel post the pamphlets addressed to the army. He gave an assumed name at the post office as a precaution, and it was a pure coincidence if there was a real man of that name and address on whom suspicion had consequently fallen. He received about 1,000 copies from Herzig, of Geneva. The Judge remarked that Geneva was now the cancer of Europe, on which Pouget replied that the rulers were the cancers. He declined to say whether he agreed with the pamphlet or was the writer of a manifesto which said, "Killing one employer or deputy is better than 100 speeches." He invited the Judge to read out the whole pamphlet instead of extracts, but the Judge declined to be directed by him and de-[illegible] retorting that the conduct of the Government was abominable. The usher tremblingly opened the packet of explosives found at Pouget's lodgings, and the prisoner said he was fond of chemical studies. The Judge.—"You mean chemistry applied to politics?" Prisoner.—"Why not? I prosecute all experiments in chemistry. All these things are sold in shops." "You are an apostle of spreading doctrine by deeds?"—"Everybody is a propagandist by deeds." The Judge.—"You have declared war on society, which is entitled to defend itself, and will arrest all who act like you." The prisoner claimed as essential to his defence a will intrusted to his keeping, and, on its being produced, loudly complained of its having been opened.

Mareuil, described by the Judge as an industrious workman, stated that he joined in the demonstration from sympathy with his class, having formerly been indigent, and his mother having been driven to suicide by want. He had not previously known Louise Michel, and he witnessed no pillage, but heard that bread was being given. There was nothing of interest in the answers to the other interrogatories, except that the woman Bouillet pleaded ignorance of the nature of the pamphlets which she distributed for Pouget.

The bakers and police then gave evidence. Two of the former did not inculpate Louise Michel, but the third, Mdme. Moricet, stated that she (Louise) stood leaning on the flag-pole and laughing when the mob entered the shop. On a policeman deposing that Louise exclaimed "Do not hurt me," she denied having been guilty of such cowardice.

A letter, which at this point was handed to her, advised her to demand a female jury; on which she said she had received an insulting letter in the same handwriting as on a previous occasion. On men armed with walking sticks being spoken of she said that they were police spies. She also protested that she was condemned beforehand, that the people's turn would come, &c. The Chief of the Municipal Laboratory deposed that one of the substances found on Pouget being poured on paper had set it on fire, and on Pouget disputing this he performed the experiment in Court, a few drops having the effect he described.

The trial will be continued to-morrow, M. Rochefort being witness on Louise Michel's behalf.

POLITICAL OFFICERS.

(*London Gazette*, June 22.)

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 5, 1883.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Major Edward Mockler, now Her Majesty's Political Agent at Muscat, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Muscat; and Lieutenant Henry Lushington Ramsay, now Her Majesty's Assistant Political Agent at Bussorah, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Bussorah.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 21, 1883.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Henri Follet as Consul at Bombay for the French Republic.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, June 22.)

ADMIRALTY, 19th June, 1883.

Staff Surg. J. Lambert has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surg. in H. M.'s Fleet, with seniority of 24th May, 1883.

ADMIRALTY, 20th June, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 22nd Feb., 1870—Comdr. J. F. Prowse has been placed on the Retired List from the 19th inst. with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Capt. from that date.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, June 22.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 22nd June, 1883.

Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. O. Mayne (late Madras), to be Col., vice R. H. Sankey, C.B., promoted Major-Genl. Dated 4th June, 1883.

Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col. J. P. Steel (late Bengal) to be Lieut.-Col., vice J. J. McL. Innes, V.C., promoted. Dated 26th May, 1883.

Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col. P. Montgomerie (late Madras) to be Lieut.-Col., vice J. O. Mayne. Dated 4th June, 1883.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors, under the provisions of Article 10 (*b*) of the Royal Warrant of 11th March, 1882. Dated 24th June, 1883:—H. P. Knocker; H. P. Lee; K. R. Todd; F. Q. Edmondes; and W. F. Spaight.

MEMORANDA.

Col. R.H. Sankey, C.B., Royal (late Madras) Engrs., to be Major-Genl., vice F. W. Peile (late Bengal), retired. Dated 4th June, 1883.

Lieut.-Col. E. D. Malcolm, C.B., Royal Engrs., to be Col. Dated 11th June, 1883.

Brid. Surg. T. E. Charles, M.D., Indian M. D., Retired List, to be Honorary Physician to the Queen, with the honorary rank of Depy. Surg.-Genl., in succession to Inspr.-Genl. of Hospitals Sir J. Forsyth, K.C.S.I., C.B., Deceased. Dated 23rd June, 1883.

Depy. Surg.-Genl. S. B. Partridge, Ind. Medl. Dept., Retired List, to be Honorary Surg. to the Queen, in succession to Surgeon-Major C. Morehead M.D., C.I.E., deceased. Dated 23rd June, 1883.

INDIA OFFICE, 22nd June, 1883.

H. M. the Queen, Empress of India, has approval of the local and temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. being conferred upon Muhammud Afzul Khan, C.S.I., Khan Bahadur, Ressaldar 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal Lancers while holding the appointment of Agent of the British Government in Afghanistan.

EAU DE SUEZ.

IN THIS AGE of scientific discovery, when every thing is done to make life as easy and pleasant as possible, when the use of anæsthetics to alleviate pain has been carried to an extent undreamed of by our ancestors, it is surely time a remedy should be found for one of the most crying evils our civilization is subject to—namely, the decay of the teeth, and consequent ill-health of the whole body. M. Suez is the happy discoverer of this much desired boon; his Eau de Suez seems to realize the fables of the bottled genii in the "Arabian Nights," so magical and mighty are its powers. It is sold in three different preparations, distinguished by a yellow, green, and red thread, and M. Suez recommends all those persons suffering from acute toothache to use the yellow thread, which will instantly stop the most violent pain. Those who suffer from periodical attacks of toothache, decayed teeth, sensitive gums, or other diseases of the mouth, should use the green thread daily, mixing ten or twelve drops in half a tumbler of water, and washing the mouth night and morning; they will thus preserve their teeth white and sound, keep the gums in healthy condition, the breath sweet, and, in fact, set disease and decay at defiance. The red thread is intended for children, and those fortunate persons who possess sound teeth and healthy gums, and will prevent their even becoming painful or diseased. The Eau de Suez is perfectly harmless. M. Suez considers that his discovery will in a few years put an end to false teeth, extraction, and all the tortures dentists inflict on their unhappy victims; not that we wish to cast a slur upon an honourable and hardworking profession, but simply to point out the unnecessary pain humanity is made to suffer from a mistaken view of the true treatment of the mouth and teeth. M. Suez also recommends the use of his Orange Tooth Paste for whitening and cleansing the teeth, and a particular kind of soft tooth-brush (made from the finest badger-hair), instead of the usual hard kind, which he terms a "criminal instrument," inasmuch as it weakens and finally destroys the gums, thus leaving the teeth exposed, and imparting an offensive smell to the breath. Of course the marvellous properties of Eau de Suez—Vaccine for the Mouth, as it has justly been called—will not at once be appreciated; people are so fond of saying about anything new, as Agassiz phrased it, "First, that it is not true; secondly, that it is against religion; thirdly, that everybody knew it!" But M. Suez's grand discovery has already met with great success, as its immense sale, and the articles descanting on its merits which have appeared in the *Figaro*, *Vie Parisienne*, and other papers, testify. So great is the popularity and success of M. Suez's preparations in France and England that several imitations have been made; it is advisable, therefore, to see when purchasing that each label bears the name of Wilcox & Co., 239, Oxford-street, London.

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RESERVE FUND £800,000

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The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest:—
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND. And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM. Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone or efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle. Retailed by chemists all over the world. Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS,
KTE in a triangle. KODANAAD ESTATES. RTE in a triangle.
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL, TWO SILVER MEDALS, FIVE FIRST PRIZES AND SEVEN DIPLOMAS.

Orange Pekoe, in 1 lb. packets	Re. 1 10
Pekoe	„ 1 6

JUST RECEIVED, another fresh supply of the above-mentioned TEAS, which are very carefully prepared, and appreciated by those who have used them.

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SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

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To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

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Forms of Application and all other information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
June, 1883. Secretary, Bombay Branch

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INVESTED FUNDS exceed Six Millions Pounds Sterling.
REVENUE is upwards of Eight Hundred and Seventy-Six Thousand Pounds Sterling.

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BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.
SUITS! SUITS!! SUITS!!!
FOR
DRESS, LOUNGE, MORNING OR VISITING, CRICKET, BOATING, BOARD SHIP, RIDING, GYMKHANA, &c.

For Design, Texture, Durability, and Real Value, our materials for the above cannot be excelled. CUT & STYE equal to first-class West End Houses.

Patterns and instructions for self-measurement forwarded on application. OurPoona Branch is now open for the season.

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THE OLDEST WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA,
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FOR THE PRINCIPAL GROWERS IN EUROPE AND THE BEST SCOTTISH DISTILLERIES.

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BORDEAUX—RED.	PURE SHERRY.	SPARKLING AND WINES.
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Chronometers cleaned.
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WITH TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.

German-silver crystal face Keyless Watch, neat and strong ... ... Rs. 20.

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Every class of Gold Watches from the cheapest to the most expensive, at from ... ... Rs. 65 to Rs. 460.

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All kinds of Gold Watches, low priced and high-priced, from ... Rs. 50 to Rs. 500

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£500 PAYABLE at age 50 or at death if previous may be secured by a monthly payment of Rs. 16-12-8 if commenced at age 20. If commenced at age 30 the rate is about twenty-four rupees a month, and if commenced at age 40 the rate is about forty-eight rupees a month. It is an advantage to effect such Provisions early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases;—death may occur before the provision is effected;—or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance. Every information on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 7, Rampart-row, Bombay.

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Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FG	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/I American	do.	do.
Do.	U. S. Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	[illegible]	do.	per case

[illegible] HEPTOOLA [illegible]

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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms; COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

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ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7¼ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
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The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.
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All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
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4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
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Age.	30	35	40	[illegible]
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
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Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

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July 2, 1883.

MUNICIPALITY OF RANGOON.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE Municipal Committee for the city of Rangoon are prepared, with the sanction of the local Government, conveyed in order No. 266-27 M., dated 10th February, 1883, under Section 7 of the Public Works Loan Act of 1879, to receive TENDERS FOR A DEBENTURE LOAN of (Rs. 4,00,000) four lakhs of Rupees, on the security of the rates and taxes levied under the Municipal Act VII. of 1874 for the completion of the Rangoon Water Works.

II. Debentures will be issued for the same amount bearing interest at the rate of (5) five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th March and 15th September of each year.

Debenture Bonds to the extent of eight thousand rupees will be paid off half-yearly and the Debenture Bonds to be paid off will be determined by yearly drawing, the first to be in the month of August, 1888, and thereafter in the months of February and August of each year, and the last in the month of February, 1913, of which notice will be given in one or more of the local papers. The numbers of the Debenture Bonds drawn to be paid off will be notified in one or more of the local papers, and no interest will be paid on such Debentures after the 15th March or 15th September next following. The drawings will take place at the Municipal Office and be conducted by the Finance Sub-Committee of the Municipality.

III. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. 500.

IV. Tenders for the whole or any part of the abovenamed sum of (Rs. 4,00,000) four lakhs of Rupees will be received by the President of the Municipal Committee up to noon on the 17th July, 1883.

V. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed “Tender for Municipal Loan of 1883,” and sent to the Municipal office, addressed to “The President, Municipal Committee, Rangoon.”

VI. The tenders will be opened by the President at the Municipal Office on the 7th August, 1883 at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the Finance Sub-Committee.

VII. Parties tendering must pay into the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the Municipal Fund a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered and forward the Bank receipt with the tender.

VIII. If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part payment, but it will be forfeited if, after the acceptance of the tender, the allotment is not fully paid up on or before the 7th September, 1883.

IX. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

X. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

XI. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum) a *pro-rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

XII. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

XIII. In order to avoid mistakes a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

XIV. The annual income from the rates and taxes which are offered as security for the loan amount to Rs. 9,80,000. The charges for loans which have already been raised on the same security are as follows :—

Interest at 4½ per cent. on Rs. 4,49,082 payable to Government.
Interest at 5½ per cent. on Rs. 7,00,000 payable to the Bank of Bengal.

SHERLOCK HARE,
President.

Municipal Office, Rangoon, Dated 10th April, 1883

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rs. —— of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the President of the Rangoon Municipality, dated the ———— and published in the ———— of dated the ———— and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rs. ———— for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose a deposit receipt of the Bank of Bengal at Rangoon for Rs. ———— being 2 per cent. on the amount of my tender, and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Municipal Fund in the said Bank of Bengal the sum allotted to me on or before the 7th September, 1883.

———————————— Signature.
———————————— Address.

DRAFT DEBENTURE.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1883 OF FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES.

No.—— DEBENTURE FOR FIVE HUNDRED RUPEES.

The Municipal Committee for the city of Rangoon, appointed under the British Burmah Municipal Act, 1874, in consideration of the sum of Five Hundred Rupees paid to them by ———————— do hereby, under and by virtue of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, promise to pay to the said ———————— or order, thirty years after the date hereof, the sum of Five Hundred Rupees, together with interest thereon, in the meantime at the rate of five per centum per annum by equal half yearly payments on the 15th of March and the 15th day of September in every year, the first of such half yearly payments to be made on the ——day of ———— 1883, but subject as to the payment of both principal and interest to the conditions endorsed hereon.

For the Municipal Committee of the city of Rangoon this —— day of ———— 1883.

———————— President.
———————— Member.
———————— Ex-officio Member.

N. B.—For convenience of drawing all transfers of this Debenture must be registered at the ———————— Rangoon.

CONDITION ON WHICH THIS DEBENTURE IS ISSUED.

Debenture bonds to the extent of Eight Thousand Rupees will be paid off half yearly and the Debenture bonds to be paid off will be determined by yearly drawings, the first to be in the month of August, 1888, and thereafter in the months of February and August in every year, and the last in the month of February, 1913, of which notice will be given in one or more of the local papers. The numbers of the Debentures drawn will be notified in one or more of the local papers and no interest will be paid on such Debentures after the 15th of March or 15th September next following the drawing.

The drawings will take place at the Municipal office and be conducted by the Finance Sub-Committee of the Municipality.

10th April, 1883.

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EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND NUX-VOMICA.

This pill is specially useful in a tonic Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, and habitual constipation arising from overwork. It is a useful stimulant also in cases of functional impotence occurring in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects.

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A useful tonic and antiperiodic taken with great advantage in malarious diseases, ague, and remittent fevers, torpid liver, and enlarged spleen. A valuable remedy in cases when the system has been habituated to Arsenic and Quinine, and especially adapted for persons residing in India and other tropical climates.

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The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. COURT & Co. are the only appointed Agents in Bombay for the sale of these Machines.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half-an-anna for fuel, wood charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four-and-a-half hours.

Small size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation, including Furnace, Thermometer, &c...Rs. 175
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Sion
Coorla
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Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah*
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd.*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongreo
Chalisgaum
Kuigaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoorace
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohance
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budiapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona*¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Boreball
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapoor
Mohona
Koorum
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jenwoor
Keim
Barsee Road*
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney ‡
Sholapur*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
[illegible]
Goolburga*
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksagor
Raichore*†

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Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Graut Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dyaar)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur
olsur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Dammun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*¶
Amrolee
Koom
Pajonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chamargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhalut
Oomret
Dakor
Thasra
[illegible]
Borchavi
Nariad
Mehmoodabad
Baraiyee
Ahmedabad†
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Saund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veeromgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
[illegible]
Wadw[illegible]

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines ‡ From 15 to 20 minutes for Refreshments [illegible] minutes for Dinner ¶¶ [illegible] minute for Dinner.

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NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,
FOR JULY, 1883,
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,
BULLOCK TRAINS AND TRANSIT COMPANIES
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☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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CARLTON WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD AND FIVE YEARS OLD.

During recent years the art of distillation in Scotland has developed into several distinct and recognised systems; and at the present day there are four distinct classes of spirits distilled, viz., Highland Malt, Lowland Malt, Patent Malt, and Grain, in each of which there are various grades of quality.

The Whiskey distilled north of the Grampians is styled "Highland Whiskey," and that south of this hill boundary "Lowland Whiskey." Highland Whiskey is the produce of numerous "sma' stills," worked for the most part upon the old original system of distillation, a process by which a much smaller extract is produced from a given quantity of grain as compared with the system of distillation prosecuted throughout the Lowlands of Scotland. Highland Whiskey is obtained from fine barley, fully malted, and from clear, soft, delicious mountain water. The barley is kiln-dried by peat fuel, which is cut from the mossy peats of the mountains, the whole process of distillation being conducted on a system embodying all that is natural and inartificial. Hence the marked superiority in character, style, and flavour, of this highly appreciated beverage.

Lowland Malt is distilled on a much more extended scale. The system embraces all that science can give to produce quantity at the least possible cost. The grain used is usually of inferior quality to that used in Highland stills, and the process is one of hurry and forcing. The quality and value of Lowland Malt is, therefore, far short of Highland Whiskey; and the produce of such Lowland stills may be recognised by its rough, plain, general character, without the higher and delicate aroma of the Highland.

Patent Malt and Grain cannot be justly termed "Whiskey." These can be distilled from almost any unmalted grain and from other glutinous substances, and are distilled in large quantities for rectifying and mixing purposes. They fall short in value of the Lowland Malt.

From their much lower price, and from their greater nearness to the principal ports of shipment, Grain and Patent Malt, or blends of these and Lowland Malt, have hitherto, almost without exception, been exported to the colonies, &c.

Having, after our research and experiment, satisfied ourselves that Highland Malt Whiskey is the "original Scotch Whiskey," and the highest type of alcohol, we set ourselves to ascertain the condition under which it could be presented to the public in its best form; and we found that the connoisseurs of many years ago, recognising the exaggerated charactristics possessed by all the higher brands of real Mountain Dew, discovered that the judicious blending of the produce of various "sma' stills" secured a more perfect and palatable character to the spirits so treated, that one strongly exaggerated character being met by others of a like though opposite nature, and the result being complete harmony, softness, fullness, and delicacy of style. We also found that, after selecting a blend of those "sma' stills" Highland Whiskies, the next essential requirement was age. No artificial process of mellowing, or any system of double distillation, can give to the Whiskey the characteristics developed by time. This fact can be better understood when we explain that the produce of some distilleries mature in a shorter space of time than others, but all require several years to develop those delicate and beautiful ethers (or aroma) in which maturity consists.

The leading members of the Medical Profession are now unanimous in recommending High-Class Whiskey, naturally and thoroughly matured, as the most wholesome stimulant; and its value in this respect is daily becoming more widely understood, and its use increasing in a corresponding degree.

With these remarks, we have pleasure in announcing that we hold in bond, in London and Inverness, a very large stock of the produce of the most famed "sma' stills" in the Highlands of Scotland, blended and matured. These Whiskies are matured in sherry wood, and have a yellowish or straw-coloured tinge, and are guaranteed entirely free from fusil oil and other noxious impurities, the natural attendants of imperfectly produced spirits.

We have resolved to identify ourselves with genuine Highland Malt Whiskey only; to select, blend, and store the same under a system that will enable us to ship this article of the highest possible type, uniform in style, and thoroughly matured.

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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey. This is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

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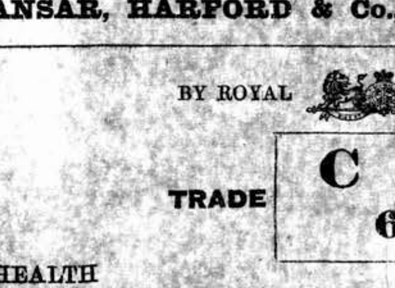

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